

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 14  
WHOLE NUMBER 1841.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of . .

### IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN

for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns; Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

## WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD" THE CELEBRATED OIL ENGINE.

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., Foot of East 138th Street,  
NEW YORK.



### Regulation Overcoats.

Send for samples of cloth and measure blanks.

### Presentation Swords.

Fine Line. All Prices.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.,  
Military Purveyors. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FOR

NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE,  
702 17th St.

BRIDGEPORT OFFICE,  
319 Crescent Ave.

LYNN OFFICE,  
44 Federal St.



### WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.

1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.
2. No grinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valve.
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and Acid.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts Interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.

JENKINS BROTHERS,  
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

## U. M. G. AMMUNITION.



MILITARY, SPORTING AND TARGET.  
CARTRIDGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
RAPID FIRE AMMUNITION,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pr. to  
LOADED SHELLS, PAPER SHELLS, WADS AND  
PRIMERS.

Write for Catalogue.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.

313 Broadway, NEW YORK.

425 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 811 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Best Sanitary Specialties — BATHS, WATER-  
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

## FIREPROOF WOOD. THE ELECTRIC FIREPROOFING COMPANY,

119-121 West 23d Street, New York.

THE ONLY PROCESS IN EXISTENCE FOR RENDERING WOOD ABSOLUTELY NON-FLAMMABLE.  
All of the wood used in many of the most prominent buildings in this country and all the joiner  
work in ships now building for the United States Navy is rendered fireproof BY THIS PROCESS.

FIREPROOFING LUMBER FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.

## TOBIN BRONZE.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Kudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches,  
Powder Press Plates.  
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,  
Sole Manufacturers. 19-21 OLIVE STREET, NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.

Battle Ships.	Armored Battle Ship.	Armored Cruisers.	Coast Defence Monitors.
Iowa.....1,500 tons	Texas.....4,500 tons	Brooklyn.....3,500 tons	Portland.....3,600 tons
Massachusetts.....1,500 "	Practice Cruiser for	New York.....4,500 "	Mississippi.....3,900 "
Indiana.....1,500 "	Naval Cadets.	Maine.....4,400 "	Amphibious.....3,900 "
	Bancroft.....3,500 tons		Monadnock.....3,900 "
Gunboats.	Helena.....1,144 tons	Newark.....1,400 tons	Minneapolis.....3,500 tons
Yorktown.....1,700 tons	Dynamite Cruiser.	Atlanta.....3,100 "	Baltimore.....4,400 "
Concord.....1,700 "	Vesuvius.....950 "	Boston.....3,100 "	Cincinnati.....3,100 "
Bennington.....1,500 "	Partially Protected Cruis-	Detroit.....2,000 "	Raleigh.....3,100 "
Petrel.....800 "	ers.	Montgomery.....2,000 "	Dispatch Boat.
Nashville.....975 "	Chicago.....4,500 tons	Protected Cruisers.	
Wilmington.....1,144 "	Philadelphia.....4,500 "	Columbia.....7,500 tons	Dolphin.....1,400 "

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.

## DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

—AND—

## AMMUNITION CO.



MACHINE,  
RAPID-FIRE AND  
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,  
with Mountings for all Services.

AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.  
Washington Office, Kellogg Building,  
Shops, Derby, Conn.  
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

## THE BROWN SEGMENTAL TUBE WIRE GUN.

HIGH POWER, BREECH LOADING, STEEL RIFLED GUNS,  
FOR ARMY AND NAVY, COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

## SPECIALTIES IN

BREECH LOADING, STEEL RIFLED  
MORTARS AND HIGH POWER, STEEL  
RIFLED RAPID FIRE GUNS, 5 and 6  
INCH BORE.

45 & 50 CALIBERS LONG.

HEAD OFFICE, 621 TEMPLE COURT, 5 & 7 DECKMAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

## BENT & BUSH

CAP MAKERS  
EMBROIDERERS  
LACEMEN  
OUTFITTERS

## Military Goods

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## DYNAMITE

OF SUPERIOR  
STRENGTH

## GELATINE

AT THE "METEOR WORKS."

APPLY TO THE

## OLIVER POWDER CO.

OLIVER'S MILLS, PA.

## THE SIMS-DUDLEY DEFENSE CO.

120 Liberty Street, New York

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

## Dynamite Guns and Dirigible Torpedoes



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (Established 1863.)

Office: Bennett Building, Nos. 93-101 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

The Cuban Assembly, representing the Cubans in arms, has sent a commission to this country, which is now in Washington. Its object is to represent that with the departure of the Spaniards the time for disbanding the Cuban army has arrived, except such troops as the American Government may think it advisable to retain, and that these troops should be paid. They will ask that sums be advanced to the properly authorized representative of the Cuban army to enable the payment to each soldier of a certain reasonable sum when mustered out of the service, the repayment to the United States to be secured by the Cuban revenues in such form and under such conditions as may be fixed by the United States. The instructions are careful to preserve the expectation of independence, speaking of our action as an intervention. Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of Cuba there is no indication that a nation which has been kept in such strong subjection by masters so ill-informed in statesmanship as the Spaniards can suddenly assume the conduct of its own destinies. On the subject of payment for the Cuban army we have already spoken. We hope Congress will meet their views. The proper time to pay the Cuban patriots and make the payment tell on the prosperity of the island in the greatest measure is the present. These men occupy the same position as the Continentals after the Revolution. They have fought a successful war for liberty with the help of an ally and are entitled to a soldier's pay. Our interest in the matter is to see Cuba restored to peace and good order as rapidly as possible and our position as a protector and organizer of the island's revenues enable us to advance the sum now with the certainty that we can recover it soon. Justice and policy unite to make this step a wise one.

The English have always been enterprising in their methods of recruiting, and keep themselves up to date. They are using now an idea that our Government might copy with advantage, though, when we are rejecting from 46 to 85 per cent. of the applicants for the Army it cannot be thought that we are pressed for men. Captain Eardley Wilmot, of the British Navy is giving lectures on the development of that service. They are popular lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, and the object evidently is to present the Navy to the public in an attractive and honorable light. Our contemporary, the "Gazette," says: "In concluding his lecture he dealt with the seamen and marines, explaining their duties and manner of living on board ship. Together these two lectures have been a great success, and their reception will no doubt encourage Captain Eardley Wilmot in taking them round the country, where their delivery cannot fail to interest and instruct the British public." A similar course would be valuable in this country. The New York Superintendent of Education arranges for about twenty-five public free lectures each week during the winter, and if the time comes when recruits are wanted in the Navy the Government could well afford to try this system as a method of recruiting. Much could be done with lantern lectures, and if the vitascope were used there would be no doubt of the extreme popularity of the measure. The prominent Catholics in Washington lately enjoyed a private exhibition of moving pictures of Pope Leo XIII., as reproduced by the biograph, and showing him walking, giving audience, etc.

General Duffield, who, it will be remembered, directed the operations against Aguadores July 1, gave an account of his Cuban experiences in a meeting in Detroit, and said: "As to the Volunteer officers not being competent, I say they were more so than the Regular Army officers. They were active business men who could grasp an idea when it was presented, while the officers of the Regulars had an old rut and yards of red tape to hold them down. The fact of the matter is most of the talk and criticism was done by newspaper correspondents. The press report goes on to say that Gen. Duffield praised the bravery of the boys when under fire in an almost impenetrable jungle, and explained how privation was caused by the floods of rain washing out the roads as rapidly as they could be built. "It was the rain, not Gen. Shafter, who should have been blamed for the lack of supplies," said he. "Rather than be blamed, Gen. Shafter should receive great credit, as it was his plan of campaign that was followed by the troops who won the victories."

The retired officers of the Army will make a determined effort with Congress to have a clause put in the Army bill authorizing the Secretary to call them into service in times of necessity. Many of them were eager for duty during the war, and look with envy upon their brethren of the Navy who were taken into employment that was all the more congenial because it was connected with the defence of their country during a period of active hostilities. Congress is likely to look with favor upon the Navy method, but the officers who are still in active service in the Army do not take that view, and opposition from them may certainly be looked for. It is manifestly absurd to forbid the employment of retired officers or any one else whom the President sees fit to call to his aid in time of war. Retirement governs in time of peace, but as the "war lord" of the Republic

the President is entitled to call upon any citizen, and especially upon those who have been trained in the military services, and restrictions upon his free act are presumptuous. As success in the administration of the affairs of war is essential to the reputation of the military services, it is clearly unwise to forbid the employment of any one who can contribute to it.

Soon after Congress convenes a bill will be introduced recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy be revived. Secretary Long in his annual report recommended that both of these grades be re-established, as it is his wish to reward Rear-Admirals Dewey and Sampson by conferring upon them these ranks. Upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral Buncie on December 25th, Rear-Admiral George Dewey will become the ranking officer of the Navy, and it is the Secretary's desire to promote this able officer to the grade of Admiral, which grade ceased to exist upon the death of Admiral David D. Porter. There is little likelihood that Congress will refuse to act favorably upon this part of the proposed bill, as Rear-Admiral Dewey is a universal favorite, all uniting in saying he should receive advanced rank. Among Naval officers much interest is manifest over the Secretary's recommendation for the revival of the grade of Vice-Admiral. If this recommendation is approved by Congress it is the intention of the Administration to confer the rank upon Rear-Admiral Sampson. There is some fear, however, that such a promotion would revive the old so-called "Sampson-Schley controversy," which has now died down in the press and also among Naval officers.

As soon as Congress meets President McKinley will send in the nominations of a large number of officers promoted for gallantry shown during the engagements of the late war. This list will consist of officers of both the Army and the Navy, and will comprise over a hundred names. It is understood that Commodore J. W. Philip, temporarily in command of the North Atlantic fleet, has made a determined effort to have his name placed above that of Commodore N. H. Farquhar, but the Department will not grant his request. Owing to the evident unfairness of the present system of promotion in the Navy, Commodore Farquhar has already lost several numbers, and consequently much pay, by the promotion of officers over his head. This officer fulfilled his duties at the station assigned him during the war in the most satisfactory manner, and still he has been made to suffer by the promotion of certain officers, just as if he had committed some misdemeanor. Among the nominations which the President will send to Congress will be that of Naval Constructor Hobson, but what reward will be suggested it is not now possible to state with any degree of certainty, but it is thought in naval circles that he will prefer a transfer to the line. Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has recommended that a suitable reward would be a promotion of eight numbers in his corps.

It is evident that Army officers do not put much faith in the stories of surliness and opposition that are printed so constantly about the Cubans and Puerto Ricans. A "U. S. Artillery Officer" writes to the "Sun": "In this morning's 'Sun' mention is made of Gen. Jesus Rabi, Cuban Army. I met Gen. Rabi and saw his army. He seemed as gentle and kindly as a woman. He is very unassuming and retiring, but those who know him say he is lion-hearted. His poor, naked, starving army idolize him. He is very dark—almost black; it is said he is one of the few in Cuba with aboriginal blood in his veins. It is not in keeping with his character to send a commissioner to Havana with a demand and a threat. It seemed to me while in Cuba that Spaniards were using every effort to discredit the Cubans in the eyes of Americans and to fill their minds with suspicion and distrust of us by lying to each about the other."

Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, has been active during the last week in an effort to induce the Government to consent to the immediate removal to this country of the bodies of Massachusetts soldiers who lost their lives during the Santiago campaign and were buried there. His application was the subject of considerable discussion in one of the Cabinet meetings of this week, and the conclusion was reached that it would not be altogether right to discriminate in this manner in favor of the soldiers of any particular State, but that a general effort should be made as soon as suitable arrangements could be made to bring home the bodies of all the American soldiers who are buried in Cuban soil. In the very near future it is the purpose of the Government to send a body of undertakers to Cuba and Puerto Rico, equipped with all the necessary facilities to remove the brave American dead.

Naval Constructor Hobson arrived in Washington last Saturday from Norfolk, bringing the report of Capt. McCalla, who was in charge of the recent expedition to examine the Maria Teresa on Cat Island. This report is merely an elaboration of the history of the journey and its results, and where it touches upon the condition of the Teresa it makes the saving of that vessel a more hopeless task than even the Navy Department had supposed from Capt. McCalla's telegrams from the scene of the wreck. The oral report made by Constructor Hobson to Acting Secretary Allen strongly reinforced the statements made in the report. Constructor Hobson has now gone to Annapolis to resume the direction of his

course in naval architecture at the Academy. It is understood that he was very desirous to return to Santiago and endeavor to raise the Colon, but the Department had made other arrangements that made it impracticable.

The interest in the regulations proposed by the Ludlow Board for the organization of the sea transport service centers in two significant little sentences. "The Transport Quartermaster will be the representative on board ship of the General Superintendent, and all orders for the ship will be given to and through him. He will be in general charge of the ship and its business and be responsible for the proper care and disposition of the passengers and freight until delivery at destination." This makes it absolutely necessary to appoint competent sea captains as Quartermasters, and we shall soon see the War Department filled with a lot of bluff tars, whose rolling gait will make the Secretary sea sick. No one can be "responsible for the proper care and disposition of the passengers" except the experienced sailor, whose knowledge must govern the action of every man on board in the trying emergencies of sea life. There will always be one cruel test of a Captain's "familiarity with the duties of masters." If wreck is threatened and the transport Q. M. refuses to obey the sea Captain and is not put in irons for disobedience that sea Captain should be dismissed. The law gives the Captain of a vessel powers which no single man enjoys on land, and no appointment by a General Superintendent can alter his position. Maritime law, both statutory and common, is based upon the rule that the power is where the responsibility rests, and the seaman's great responsibility is the only source of his arbitrary power. The Quartermaster General's Department is full of able men, but if it is going into the regular and extensive conduct of marine business it will have to increase its force by calling in a few old salts. We shall welcome them. The Army seems determined to oust the Navy from its own field. It is not a step we approve of, but if it is to be taken, it should be taken properly.

At a recent meeting of the Naval Board on Construction the details of the general plans for the construction of the monitors Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming were carefully discussed and decided upon. Without exception the firms which secured contracts for building these vessels on the original plans have consented to the modifications which the Construction Board has arranged. Each firm will build a monitor at an advance of about \$100,000 on its original bid. The monitors will be single-turreted, twenty-seven feet longer than before planned, and 3,235 tons displacement, instead of 2,700 tons. With all engines going and the full development of horse power they will be able to travel 19.46 knots at the rate of eleven and one-half knots an hour without recoaling.

The Naval Board on Construction has recommended the sale of the old monitor Wyandotte, which has been found unfit for service, and will be sold at public auction. She is valued at about \$7,000. The Wyandotte is at present at the League Island Navy Yard with other old monitors. Before she is sold all of her guns will be removed. It is not the intention of the Government to dispose of these monitors unless they are entirely useless, as is the case with the Wyandotte, as it is thought much service can be got out of the majority of them. The Wyandotte was used with the other old monitors during the Spanish war and manned by the Boston Naval Reserves.

At present there is no law authorizing the appointment of any officers in the U. S. Marine Corps, except from graduates of the Naval Academy. The act of May 4 last provided for the appointment of a number of officers in the Corps for temporary service, during the war, but as this act specifically stipulated that these appointments should continue only during the existence of the emergency which rendered them necessary, and as hostilities between the United States and Spain have ceased no more appointments under this law can be made.

The Commandants of the various Navy Yards have been ordered by the Navy Department to immediately report the number of captured Spanish guns which they have at their yards. It is the intention of the Department to immediately ascertain the exact number of these guns which are in the United States and also which of them can be used. Many of the large guns captured are at present at the bottom of the sea, and it is indeed very doubtful whether it will pay the Government to recover them.

The Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion proposes to inaugurate a full series of war papers for production at the stated meetings of the Commandery, and arrangements are being made with that end in view. It is believed that the series intended will be of great and lasting benefit to all those interested in the history of the War of the Rebellion.

Commander A. S. Snow, in charge of the San Juan Naval Station, has reported to the Navy Department relative to the sanitary conditions existing in and around his station. He says that the strictest measures will be necessary to keep this place in a healthy condition. It may be said that this report coincides in every particular with the recommendations made by the other Naval officers stationed in Cuban and Puerto Rican waters.



## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War is a volume by itself and with the subsidiary reports already published would fill over eighty columns of our paper. Included in it are synopses of the reports of the heads of the several staff departments and the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the reports of Gen. Miles, Merritt, Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton and Bates, which we have already given, and the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and Governor of the Soldiers' Home. Also much telegraphic and other correspondence relating to the war, much of which has already been made public. The report is a valuable volume for those who wish accurate official information concerning military operations during the past year. In his account of military operations, Secretary Alger gives a dispatch from Gen. Miles dated May 27 proposing a combined movement by Army and Navy against Santiago, to be followed by a movement against Puerto Rico, ending with a movement to capture the forts along the north coast of Cuba. Cienfuegos he proposed to block with torpedoes. Under the heading of telegraphic and other correspondence relating to the war, the Secretary says:

"Early in May a movement upon Havana was contemplated, as it was believed that the city could be assaulted and captured before the rainy season set in, but the plan was subsequently abandoned on account of the reported movements of the enemy's fleet. It was proposed to send a portion of the Army of invasion from Tampa, and to gather another part of it at Key West, on account of the close proximity of the latter place to Mariel, Cuba, (a point about 26 miles west of Havana), as will be shown by the following dispatches."

These dispatches directed Gen. Wade to send Gen. Shafter to seize and hold Mariel a most important point on the north coast of Cuba, where territory is ample to land and deploy Army. Gen. Wade was ordered to follow up Shafter with all the forces sent to him. One great difficulty in the concentration of a large force at Key West, however, was found to be a lack of fresh water there, as will be shown by the following dispatches:

[Here follow a number of dispatches on this subject.]

At this time the Secretary of the Navy had become convinced that the enemy's fleet, under the command of Adm. Cervera, was in Santiago Harbor, and every energy was bent from that time to concentrate a force of the Army near Santiago to aid in the capture or destruction of the fleet and army in Santiago and its harbor.

The great difficulty in the way of a prompt movement was the procurement of the necessary transports for that service, the Government having none of its own.

The imperfect facilities at Port Tampa made the task a most difficult one. While the wharf is a good one, yet the railroad facilities were inadequate, and the failure to label each car with its contents, and the congested state of the postoffice where bills of lading were sent, added to the embarrassment of the situation.

Thirty-six transports were gathered at Port Tampa, few of them fitted for such service on account of their lack of sufficient ventilation and space to carry as large a force as was required. They were, however, the best and all that could be had; and while the description of them furnished prior to their charter showed that they could transport about 23,000 men, with transportation, artillery, horses, Quartermaster, Commissary, and medical supplies, yet it was found that even the number shipped—about 16,000—was greater than should have been carried. But, fortunately, they arrived at their destination without accident and without any special inconvenience to the troops save that of being crowded. The first duty for which Gen. Shafter was selected—to make a reconnaissance in force, about 5,000 strong, on the south side of Cuba—was abandoned just as the expedition was prepared to sail from Tampa, on account of the movements of the enemy's fleet.

Maj. Gen. Shafter was selected to command the expedition to Santiago.

The following instructions were sent to Gen. Shafter by the Major General Commanding:

Letter dated War Department, May 31, 2:30 a. m., and signed "By command of Maj. Gen. Miles, H. C. Corbin, A. G.," directs Gen. Shafter to proceed to the capture of Santiago, "with the least possible delay," co-operating "earnestly with the naval forces in every way," and proceeding when his task was done to Pto. de Banes and report for further orders.

On May 30 Maj. Gen. Miles left for Tampa to assist in the embarkation of the troops, arriving at that point June 1. On June 2 he reported that the working force at Tampa had been divided into three reliefs, each working eight hours during the twenty-four; nine ships being loaded at a time. On June 4 the following dispatch was sent to Gen. Shafter:

Dispatch dated A. G. O. June 4, and signed simply "Alger, Secretary of War," reporting that Cervera was at Santiago, and that Adm. Sampson urged immediate aid from troops.

From Tampa, Fla., June 4-5, 6:32 a. m., Gen. Shafter replied that everything possible was being done to get away, but delay occurred that could not be prevented or foreseen, mainly due to the fact that "great quantities of stores have been rushed in promiscuously, and with no facilities to handle or store them."

Next follow dispatches giving a brief history of the Santiago campaign.

June 5—12 m. Corbin, A. G., telegraphed stating that the President expressed his satisfaction with Shafter's dispatch with every confidence that he was doing his best.

June 5—12:24 p. m. Miles telegraphed from Tampa that no one was at fault for the delay of the expedition and asking ample protection from the Navy for the expedition while at sea. He expressed his desire to go with the expedition or to immediately organize another. At 4:55 p. m., Miles asks that Battery L, 5th Artillery, and E, 6th Artillery, be ordered to report with siege train and Maj. Frank C. Gragan, 6th Art., and Edw. F. McGlavin, Regt. Q. M., 5th Art. Alger replied, June 6, "The two batteries named here, as you must remember, ordered to Merritt and cannot be changed. Twenty thousand men ought to unload any number of cars and assort contents. There is much criticism about delay of expedition. Better leave a fast ship to bring balance material needed than delay longer." Miles replied at 11:40 p. m.: "Troops have been marching on board to-day and will continue all night. Gen. Shafter hopes to sail to-morrow night or next day. There is siege artillery here and more will arrive before No. 2 can be ready. There should be a few regiments well equipped at Camp Alger." That day the Navy Department asked for information in reply to a telegram from Sampson, saying: "Very important we should know immediately whether the Army expedition has sailed for Santiago and its number of vessels."

June 7, Alger telegraphed that Sampson had bombarded forts at Santiago and that "every consideration demands immediate Army movement," and again saying: "Since telegraphing you, an hour since, the President di-

rects you to sail at once with what force you have ready." Shafter replied at 9 p. m.: "I will sail to-morrow morning. Steam cannot be gotten up earlier." Corbin asked, "About how many men will you have ready by morning?" Answer: "834 officers and 16,154 men." Miles telegraphed 9:34 that all were impatient to get off and annoyed at the delay. Would do their best to carry out the wishes and directions of the President.

June 8, Alger telegraphed to wait because Beme telegraphed that a Spanish armored cruiser and torpedo boat destroyer were after the transports. Miles asked if naval protection was adequate and wished "to have the protection of the entire Navy." Also asked whether he was to organize expedition No. 2. He was told to organize it "as rapidly as possible," and that the Navy would hold up its end.

June 9, Corbin asked Shafter if he would disembark his troops and was answered that this was impracticable. Information of naval movements was telegraphed to him.

At 7:18, June 12, Shafter telegraphed from Tampa that he would start the transports at daylight, and meet the convoy at Key West.

June 15, after Gen. Shafter had sailed, Miles was telegraphed to report at once at Washington, the object being to have him fit out an expedition for Puerto Rico.

June 22, 6:22 p. m., Shafter telegraphed that he had landed at Daiquiri that morning, meeting with little or no resistance. June 21 and again June 23 and 25, he was telegraphed to return his transports to Tampa for reinforcements, under the same convoy. "Also report as to your needs." He replied July 2, 1 a. m., that the transports would be returned at once.

June 24, Gen. Miles wrote from Washington, presenting to the Secretary his plan of operations. He proposed after the capture of Santiago, to take some deep water harbors on the north coast of Cuba, to conduct a campaign in the interior of Cuba "upwards of 15,000 cavalry," taking part. This, with the light artillery and a small body of infantry, would make a most formidable Army corps. Nuevitas was suggested as the most available harbor, moving thence to Villa Clara, making a road as they went at the rate of five miles per day. Cuban forces would assist. If checked at Villa Clara the entire Army of invasion could be moved between the Spaniards at Villa Clara and those at Havana and defeat them in detail. If not strongly opposed they could continue on to Havana. If this was not accepted Miles proposed to conduct a campaign from the deep harbors west of Havana.

At 2:45 p. m. June 25, a dispatch was received at Washington from Shafter giving a brief report of his movements thus far. That day he asked for two or three lighters and a steam tug and gave further report of his progress, including the first engagement and its casualties. The President's thanks were sent in reply.

June 26, Gen. Miles was directed to organize his Puerto Rico expedition.

June 26 and 28, dispatches passed with reference to burying the dead, so that they could be identified.

June 29, an answer to an inquiry, Shafter reported that he had not yet landed his siege guns, as they would block the road if taken to the front.

June 29—9:40 p. m. Shafter reported himself within a mile and a half of Santiago.

June 30, Miles reported that reinforcements were leaving Tampa for Santiago.

July 1, Shafter sent three telegrams, reporting the progress of the engagement of that day. The same day Miles recommended that the Isle of Pines be taken. Alger replied that this suggestion was not approved.

Next follow a series of dispatches concerning the attack on Santiago.

July 3, 11:44 a. m. Shafter telegraphed that he thought that he could not storm Santiago with his present force. Was urging Sampson to force the entrance. "The behavior of the Regular troops was magnificent." He said: "I am seriously considering withdrawing about 5 miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between San Juan River and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get our supplies to a large extent by means of the railroad." Alger replied, July 3, 12:10 p. m.: "Of course, you can judge the situation better than we can at this end of the line. If, however, you can hold your present position, especially San Juan heights, the effect upon the country would be much better than falling back. However, we leave all that matter to you. This is only a suggestion. We shall send you reinforcements at once."

Shafter answered at 1:16 a. m.: "I shall hold my present position."

July 3, Shafter was telegraphed that reinforcements were being forwarded to him and that he could have what he wanted. He was asked: "How is your health? Do you think that some one should come to relieve you? Are you going to be able to stand through? What do you think? Be very careful of yourself."

Next followed dispatches reporting the loss of Cervera's fleet and the demand for the surrender of Santiago, July 4. Shafter replied to the health inquiry: "I am still very much exhausted. Eating a little this p. m. for the first time in four days. The good news has inspired everybody."

July 4, The inquiry as to Shafter's health was pressed and it was suggested that if he was disabled Wheeler should assume command as the next in rank, if he was well. Shafter replied: "I am not at present so much ill as exhausted from the intense strain of the past two months. I am also suffering from an attack of gout, which prevents me from moving about. I have, however, the whole business in my hand, and am managing it through able staff officers. When I do have to give up I will of course follow your order, but I hope to be better soon."

Further correspondence follows concerning well-known facts about the operations in front of Santiago. July 5, 1:10 a. m., Shafter telegraphed: "If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago, we can take the city within a few hours. Under these circumstances I believe the town will surrender. If the Army is to take the place I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed, as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part."

The President replied directing a conference with Sampson and that if he was not strong enough it was the part of wisdom to wait for reinforcements. Shafter replied July 7, 4:50 p. m. "Navy disinclined to force entrance except as a last resource. I still have hopes that they will surrender." Could take by assault, but only at fearful loss.

July 9, 10:54 a. m., Shafter in reply to an inquiry said: "On the day of the battle men piled up and left their blanket rolls, and many of them their haversacks, and it was not until the next night they were able to get them. It is possible that some of them may have been hungry, but on the night of the battle pack trains were sent and food distributed along the line. They were without tobacco for several days, as it was only by the greatest exertion that coffee, sugar, meat, and bread could be gotten; out of these they had full rations, except for twenty-four hours, when there was no coffee."

July 8, Corbin telegraphed: "Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Gen. Miles left here at 10:40 last

night for Santiago, but with instructions not to in any manner supersede you as commander of the forces in the field near Santiago, so long as you are able for duty."

July 9. In answer to a War Department inquiry, Shafter said: "By all means arm in field Henry's division and the Volunteer regiments now here with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The use of black powder instantly brought volleys against regiments using Springfield, and was very demoralizing on those regiments."

Next follow dispatches detailing the progress of the negotiations resulting in the surrender of Santiago.

July 13, Alger wrote to the Secretary of the Navy requesting that the fleet be ordered to force its way into the bay if possible, as the rains threatened to cut off Army supplies, made the holding of its lines almost impossible and threatened it with an epidemic of yellow fever. Secretary Long simply acknowledged the receipt of the dispatch, making no other reply.

The dispatches close with those relating to the Puerto Rico campaign and the announcement of the peace protocol.

The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter, supplementary to his report, is given:

"Governors Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 21, 1898.

"Sir: In connection with my report of Sept. 12, 1898, detailing the operations of the Army in the campaign before Santiago de Cuba, I wish to invite special attention to the very valuable services rendered by Lieut. Col. George M. C. Derby, C. E., U. S. Volunteers, and the six officers who assisted him. Their reconnaissances, made daily from the time of landing until the attack, gave me most valuable knowledge of the country up to the enemy's picket line. The two companies, C and E, U. S. Engineers, also rendered valuable services in road building and road repairing, construction of pier and temporary road bridges, and deserve special credit for the rapidity with which repairs were made on railroad bridges, particularly the large break in the bridge of Aguadores, the repairing of which gave us railroad communication between Siboney and Santiago. Extensive and important repairs were also made on the bridges on the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, which gave us connection with the interior, otherwise impossible, on account of the impassable condition of the roads."

"I also desire to mention the squadron of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. William A. Rafferty, of that regiment. These four troops, under command of Capt. Brett and Lieut. Allen and Clark, constituted the only mounted force of my command, and performed most arduous and valuable services in escorting wagon and pack trains along dangerous sections of the road and in furnishing escorts for light batteries in battle and orderlies for my own and division headquarters. While the dense undergrowth, which covered most of the country, prevented this squadron from performing some of the duties usually assigned to a mounted command, yet it performed an immense amount of labor, which was accomplished to my entire satisfaction. As separate organizations, these troops were present on various parts of the battlefields of July 1, 2, and 3, and conducted themselves most creditably, as did the troopers individually when carrying dispatches under fire. I commend the squadron to the favorable consideration of my superiors. Very respectfully,

W. R. SHAFER,  
Major General, U. S. Vol.

"To Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C."

The Secretary says: "The reports of the Major General Commanding the Army, of Maj. Gen. Merritt, commanding the troops in the Philippines, and of Maj. Gen. Shafter, commanding the troops in Cuba, each tell their story in their own way, and are published in full in this report, together with the correspondence, telegraphic and otherwise, relating to the war. The synopses of chiefs of bureaus follow, with such comments and recommendations as are deemed appropriate and necessary; also an extract from the report made by Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General, who was sent by the Major General Commanding the Army to observe the operations of the Army at Santiago and to report thereon."

He states that at the time war was declared the defenseless condition of our harbors and ocean cities and towns caused great apprehension among the people along the coast. The hastening of work on fortifications and the placing of mines in our harbors was therefore of the first importance; and, accordingly, every energy was bent from that time forward by the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance to that end. In addition to those already in place, 185 guns, including mortars, were mounted; 102 seacoast carriages provided; 13 temporary batteries constructed at important points, and over 1,500 submarine mines planted in 28 different harbors."

A brief review of the Santiago campaign is given and also of the Philippines, both of which have been much more fully described in the reports we have already published. The Puerto Rico campaign is thus summed up and the same amount of space is given to the other two mentioned:

"The Major General Commanding the Army sailed from Charleston, S. C., July 9, arriving off Santiago July 11. The same day he went on shore, communicated with Gen. Shafter by telephone, and arrived at the latter's headquarters on the following day, July 12. On July 14 Gen. Miles returned to Siboney and moved all the troops then on transports to Guantanamo, about 40 miles east of Santiago, where he organized his expedition, and sailed for Puerto Rico July 21, landing at Guanica July 25. Other troops under command of Maj. Gen. Brooke arrived at Guanica July 27; at Guayama, July 31; at Ponce, Aug. 2; at Arroyo, Aug. 3 and at Ponce Aug. 16. July 25, after a short skirmish, the Spanish troops were driven from Guanica, and the American flag was raised on the island. July 26, in an engagement at Yauco, the enemy was defeated. July 27 the Navy entered the harbor of Ponce, and the next day the Army took possession of the city, the troops being pushed well forward on the San Juan road, whence the enemy had withdrawn."

"Aug. 6 the troops under Gen. Brooke had an engagement with the enemy at Guayama, which was finally occupied by our forces. Aug. 8 there was an action near Guayama, the Spanish being driven in the direction of Cayey. Aug. 9 troops advanced from Yauco, occupying, successively, Sabana Grande, San German, Lares and Arecibo, entering Mayaguez, after an engagement Aug. 10 near Hormigueros. At Coamo an engagement took place Aug. 9, the enemy being defeated and 187 prisoners taken. At Asomanto, Aug. 12, the enemy's position was shelled, and on Aug. 13, the command being ready to move forward, orders were received suspending hostilities. Prior to the signing of the protocol on the 12th of August, the forces under Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico had participated in six engagements, and had occupied a large portion of the island. The loss of the enemy was reported to be much greater than our own, which was 3 enlisted men killed and 4 officers and 35 enlisted men wounded. Aug. 30, Gen. Miles sailed for the United States, turning over the command of the troops in Puerto Rico to Maj. Gen. Brooke. The final evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish troops occurred Oct. 18, and on that date the American flag was hoisted over the public buildings and forts at San Juan."

"July 7 Congress ratified the cession of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. Troops sailed for Hon-



July 29. Aug. 17 our flag was raised over the islands.

#### Muster Out of Volunteers.

"Aug. 18 an order was issued to muster out 100,000 Volunteers, which is being carried out. Thus an Army of about 250,000 Volunteers and recruits for the Regulars was called into existence from civil life, making with the Regular Army, a total force of 274,717 men. It was organized, armed, and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the Regulars, save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics, 12,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol. This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic, and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished in so short a period the supplies necessary to prepare this great Army for the field. To the heroic men who served in distant lands the country will ever offer a true meed of praise; but the mighty Army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice for any emergency, that overawed the enemy and proved to him that further resistance would be in vain."

Under other heads the Secretary says:

#### Deaths in the Army—Furloughs.

"The deaths in the Army from May 1 to Oct. 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a most gratifying fact, when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

"The Volunteers mustered out were granted one and two months' furlough before discharge and final payment. In the summer months this was an indulgence. To do so in winter months would, in many of the States, be a hardship. In order that all may be dealt with alike, it is recommended that the officers and men of the Volunteer troops yet to be mustered out be given two months' pay at the time of discharge. This would admit of their prompt discharge in their present camps in the South."

#### Increase of the Permanent Establishment.

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States it is earnestly recommended that the Regular Army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this Army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and commanded by officers of our Army, discretion, however, to be given to the President to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited."

"These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment but also have a tendency to enable the Government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the Volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to the avocations of civil life."

"The distinction between the Regular and the Volunteer is very sharply drawn. The Regular enters the service because he prefers the life of a soldier. Not so the Volunteer. He enlists for an active campaign; when that is over and the enemy has laid down its arms, at once desires to return to civil life."

"In the cities of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines there should also be employed and sworn into the service of the United States a constabulary force for police duty—men who have had experience and who can speak the languages of those islands, thus relieving our soldiers from that work."

#### Supplies for the Cubans—Relief of Destitution.

"Under an act entitled 'An act to provide assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba, and arms, munitions, and military stores to the people of the island of Cuba, and for other purposes,' approved May 18, 1898, large quantities of subsistence stores, ordnance and ordnance stores, medicines and medical supplies, and engineer property, as contemplated by the above act, were sent to the island of Cuba under the direction of the Major General Commanding the Army. A full and detailed report is now in course of preparation by the Assistant Secretary of War, and will be made the subject of a future communication to Congress."

"To supply food for the destitute, especially in Cuba, is a question that must tax this Government greatly, for a time at least. It is a question of humanity to which we cannot turn a deaf ear. Employment is essential to contentment; idleness breeds indolence. The effort should be made to aid those people by giving them work, so they may feel that they are earning their own bread instead of living upon charity."

"Would it not be wise economy for the Government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps \$20,000,000; but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms, and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its minerals, lumber, and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it had served its purpose for the Government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made, the Government will no doubt expend fully that amount in charity."

"Even if this road be built, there is immediate necessity for a large appropriation to relieve the destitute. Many of the Cubans have no means of support, no homes, little clothing, no animals or farming tools, and no seed for planting."

"The question of sanitation of the cities of Cuba and Puerto Rico should have immediate and careful attention, not only for the benefit of the people of the islands, but also to stamp out the scourge of yellow fever which is yearly brought to this country. A sufficient part of the customs duties and other taxes collected in those islands should be expended for this work."

#### Alaska—Statues.

Military exploring parties have been in the field during the past season and their reports will be transmitted to Congress as soon as received. That country is a vast one and the developments that are constantly being made show that it has great possibilities in store for it. Its mining industries will in the near future call to that territory a large number of people, and those who go there will need some power to control and to protect them. The Department has endeavored to meet this need by

stationing troops at St. Michaels and also at several points along the Yukon.

"Troops were sent there in September, 1897. Some of them were relieved this year and others sent in their places with ample supplies for them until the opening of navigation in 1899, and there has also been shipped quite a large amount of extra supplies for emergencies. The force now stationed in Alaska consists of two companies and a detachment of infantry and one battery of artillery. A sufficient force should be stationed there to guard our interests and to encourage investors to go to that country, and thus aid in its development."

"On Dec. 18, 1897, \$200,000 was appropriated by Congress and placed in the hands of the Secretary of War for the relief of people in the Yukon River country, or other mining regions of Alaska. Thousands of people and nearly, if not all, boards of trade on the Pacific coast were very strong in their demands for immediate relief to be sent there, as it was believed many thousands were starving."

"Reindeer were purchased abroad and shipped to Dyea; supplies were sent there, and arrangements made by various modes of conveyance for getting these supplies to Dawson City and the Yukon country. As reports subsequently received showed that the suffering was not of such a character as had been represented, the expedition was abandoned, most of the reindeer were turned over to the Interior Department, and the supplies sold as provided by the act making the appropriation. The amount expended was \$142,885.73."

"A portion of the balance of the appropriation will probably be needed to meet outstanding indebtedness and claims not yet adjusted."

"A report in detail will be submitted to Congress as required by the act making the appropriation."

"In my last annual report the recommendation of my predecessor for the erection of a statue to Gen. Grant was renewed. This cannot be too strongly urged, and it is therefore again recommended that provision be made for a suitable monument, which shall be a fitting tribute to the memory of that distinguished soldier. A temporary wooden building as a studio for the sculptor has been erected in the northeast corner of the public grounds south of the Treasury Department near the site selected for the statue of Gen. Sherman. The foundation for the pedestal and statue is now being constructed. The statue of Gen. Sheridan is to be erected in the plat of ground at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and E street, N. W. The contract for the statue has been let to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York City, by the committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The polished granite base for the pedestal of the statue to Gen. Logan was erected in September, 1897, in Iowa Circle, upon the foundation constructed, and the bronze pedestal has been received and placed in position upon the base, in readiness to receive the statue when completed. The contract required the statue to be completed in its entirety by December, 1898, but owing to certain changes in the pedestal and the enlargement of the historical figures thereon, it was found impossible to complete the statue within the time specified, and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers an extension of one year's time has been granted to the contractor."

#### Clerical Force—Commendation.

The clerical force of the Department was reduced 28 per cent. in 1894. This reduction was made at the time the business of the country was very much prostrated; as soon as business revived the force was found to be inadequate, and when the war commenced it was sadly lacking. An increase was immediately needed, and funds for the purpose were allotted from the \$50,000,000 appropriated for the national defence, supplemented by deficiency appropriations. The chief clerk has served for thirty-four years in the Department, and in his present capacity for sixteen years, upon a salary not at all commensurate with his ability and far below what he has fairly earned. I earnestly recommend again that he be commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, as provided in H. R. 10608, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, which, while it will not increase his pay very materially, will insure to him a comfortable living when, several years hence, he shall have passed the age at which Army officers are retired. He has worthily earned this recognition and should receive it for his services in this Department, where in addition to his other duties he has often acted for the Secretary of War, under the act of March 4, 1874 (18 Stat., 19), and for his services in the Army, for which he received a Congressional medal of honor."

Legislation to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War is again urged.

In addition to those renewed in the body of the report, the following recommendations in the last annual report are renewed:

That the law which authorizes the detail of officers to colleges having a capacity to educate 150 pupils at one time be amended to authorize the detail at such colleges as have not less than 150 pupils actually present for instruction.

That an appropriation be made for the construction of the ship canal to connect Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound.

That hereafter the cost of stores or supplies sold to any State or Territory under section 3 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1897, shall be credited to the appropriation from which they were procured and remain available to procure like stores and supplies for the Army in lieu of those sold as aforesaid.

That an annual appropriation of \$150 be made for the purpose of cleaning and preserving the public monuments in the District of Columbia under the control of this Department.

I can not in words express my appreciation for their services, nor can the country overestimate the work of the heads of the several bureaus since war was declared. They knew no hours except all hours, nor days except every day in the week. The Assistant Secretary of War, at his post night and day, has shared the burden in a very able and conscientious manner, and the clerks of the Department have been untiring and efficient in their efforts to carry their full share of the work. All have been ceaseless in their toil, able and patriotic in their labors, and for it they should receive the grateful thanks of the nation."

There has been allotted to the War Department from the \$50,000,000 national defence fund the sum of \$18,794,627.68 for the purposes indicated in the following report:

#### SPECIAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE (WAR) UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Allotments.	Amounts allotted to Nov. 22, 1898.	Balances available Nov. 22, 1898.
Office of Secretary of War....	\$150,000.00	\$84,534.00
Ordnance Department.....	9,081,496.86	4,437,077.71
Engineer Department.....	5,585,000.00	376,375.68
Quartermaster's Department..	1,989,230.82	311.07
Subsistence Department.....		
Medical Department.....	1,520,000.00	636,306.38
Pay Department.....	155,000.00	23,121.44
Signal Service.....	228,000.00	10.00
Lighthouse Board.....	75,000.00	5,134.00

The summary of all expenditures for the fiscal year 1898, the appropriations for 1899, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1900, together with the supplemental estimates for the second six months of the present fiscal year, is as follows:

General Object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 (including Spanish war appropriations).	Estimates for the second half of the fiscal year 1899, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
Salaries, contingent expenses, etc....	\$1,474,035.40	\$1,750,626.00	\$2,513,650.00
Military establishment	55,476,355.52	254,926,123.28	204,976,971.35
Public works.....	31,013,697.10	34,392,980.31	42,882,981.20
Miscellaneous.....	4,169,653.01	4,653,156.00	5,084,290.00
Total.....		\$18,794,627.68	\$5,402,870.23

General Miles reports that \$344,000 remains on hand of the total appropriation of \$500,034 for the "Expeditionary force to Cuba" to be expended under the direction of the Major General Commanding the Army. The \$156,034 was expended in preparing for and in the execution of the operations of the Army in Cuba and Puerto Rico. About \$60,000 more will be required to make the final settlement of outstanding indebtedness."

Upon General Shafter's leaving Santiago Major General Lawton was placed in charge of the province of Santiago and Brigadier General Wood in command of the city of Santiago. On Oct. 7 General Lawton was granted a sick leave, and Brigadier General Wood succeeded him. Customs regulations have been put in force in this department, and much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of Santiago, and arrangements are being made to carry on the same work in other cities under his command. The Spaniards evacuated Manzanillo on the 10th of October, and that has also been placed in the department of General Wood. The sanitary condition of all these cities is simply terrible, and a great amount of work and the expenditure of much money will be necessary to make them habitable. Cooler weather approaching, and under the energetic supervision of General Wood it is hoped that his department will, before the beginning of the hot season of 1899, be in good condition. While funds are lacking to enable the inhabitants to go to their homes and begin raising crops, yet the employment given many of these people by the Government is in a measure aiding them. It will, however, be necessary to furnish them with means to commence to raise the necessary crops and for self-support."

An increase of the number of Cadets for the Military Academy has been recommended for several years by Boards of Visitors, and the recommendation of the present Board is concurred in that twenty Cadets annually, to be appointed by the President, and one appointment at large, to be nominated by each Senator, be authorized, in addition to the present number provided by law. This increase is urgently needed."

While all army, corps, and division commanders in the late war were graduates of West Point or officers of the Regular Army, as were all of the Chief Engineers, Quartermasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, Paymasters, Surgeons, and ordnance officers, yet there was a great lack of subordinate staff officers for so large an organization."

The present organization of the Army is officered for 25,000 men, and to such an extent was it necessary to appoint Regular Army officers to places in the Volunteer force that scarce a company had more than one officer, although filled to its maximum with recruits; and in many cases, when an officer was killed, wounded, or taken sick, the company was commanded by non-commissioned officers. This should not be; it can be remedied in future by increasing the corps of Cadets, thus supplying officers for increasing needs."

The other recommendations of the Board are judicious, and the Department will carry them out as far as it can; but where appropriations are necessary, it is recommended that they be granted so that the important work of the Academy may be conducted in the best possible manner."

The plan of campaign recommended by General Miles in his letter dated June 24 was not approved for the following reasons: If carried out it would have isolated the entire cavalry of the Army and rendered it unavailable for an emergency when it might have been greatly needed."

It would have put the command in an almost trackless country during the rainy season, and advanced it, as the road was constructed, five miles a day. This would have necessitated camping every night upon wet ground, thus without doubt breeding a great amount of sickness. It would have been necessary to send the sick back over rough roads and ship them away by rail and sea, or to have established hospitals along the line of march and leave them in a hostile country, and bury the dead by the way."

To supply the 15,000 or 20,000 troops and 30,000 prisoners he proposed to take with him would have required a vast amount of transportation, which would have been increased regularly by the addition of ten miles each day to the round trip as the command advanced from Puerto Principe. The ration, packed for transportation, weighs a little over four pounds, so that for 50,000 people 100 tons of subsistence stores—to say nothing of forage for the animals—would have been required daily, and this would have had to be handled at the seaport, loaded on cars, transported to Puerto Principe, hauled to the railroad station, be unloaded and loaded in wagons, and transported over freshly made roads, which, in the rainy season, would very soon have become practically impassable for loaded wagons."

Further, there would have been much labor involved in striking and loading tents, taking up surplus supplies, cooking stoves, etc., each morning, and pitching tents, setting up stoves, etc., every night, for 50,000 people."

In addition, if the prisoners were infected with yellow fever, it would have spread through the entire camp, and terrible results would undoubtedly have followed."

Attention is invited to the suggestions and statistics contained in the report of the Adjutant General, and to his various recommendations, which are judicious and merit the favorable consideration of Congress."

The recommendation in my report last year is renewed, that military attaches to embassies be given the rank and pay, while serving, of Colonel; and the attaches to legations be given the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel, while serving, or at least the rank and pay of Major. The reasons for this are well stated by the Adjutant General in his full report."

The recommendation of the president of the Board of Publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion is concurred in, that Congress authorize a distribution of the volumes of this publication and the plates of the atlas now stored away, and occupying space needed for other publications."

Instead of the increase of pay for officers serving in the West Indies and the Philippines, recommended by the Adjutant General, viz., the pay and allowance of the next higher grade for all officers below the rank of Major; it is recommended that their pay, as also the pay of those stationed in Alaska, be increased 50 per cent."



while so serving; this because of the additional expense of serving in those countries.

(Extracts from the report of Major General Breckinridge, who went with Major General Shafter's command, by order of the Major General Commanding the Army, to observe the movements of troops in Cuba, June 5 to July 25, 1898.)

On Board Transport Hudson,  
En route from Santiago de Cuba to the United States,  
July 25, 1898.  
Sir: The energy with which every element was driven from first to last will be sufficiently understood when such men as General Shafter and Colonels Humphrey and Weston had the task in hand. The liberality with which every necessary article was purchased that could be found in the market goes without saying. But the means for expediting the landing of stores seemed inadequate, even to the last, and it is understood that lighter after lighter, ordered to the Cuban coast, was sunk at sea; and the lack of quick communication between the vessels or of any launches was apparently irremediable. The extent to which the transports suffered in their ground tackles, capstans, small boats, and other paraphernalia, and the dread their masters had of even greater loss on such a surf-beaten, rock-bound shore, was constantly shown, and the Navy appeared to leave the Army at last much to its own devices.

It was natural to suppose that there might well be heavy loss in such an adventure at at least three points, to-wit: The landing place, at some intermediate fortified position, like San Juan, and in the final assault or contest; but all the loss in battle was concentrated practically in the single battle of the 1st and 2d of July. The several organizations appear content with how they played their own part and with their immediate commanders, and look upon the demands made upon them as at least up to the usual powers of man and worthily met.

The question of payment for damages to farms and other property by movement of troops will be the subject of a communication to Congress during the ensuing session.

The Judge Advocate General points out the fact that there have been failures of justice by reason of the lack of power on the part of courts martial to compel civilian witnesses to testify. It is hoped that the necessary legislation may be enacted to afford relief in this respect. There is now need of an increase in the corps of Judge Advocates, and this need will be the greater if the Regular Army is increased.

The amount of the reward for the apprehension of deserters was formerly left to the Secretary of War to regulate. For many years \$30 was the amount designated, but this not being considered sufficient, it was increased to \$60. In 1894 Congress prescribed that the amount should be \$10. This amount is entirely insufficient, and the Judge Advocate General reports that, in the opinion of many who are in the best position to judge, it encourages desertion. A return to the former system, when the amount of the reward was regulated by the Secretary of War, was urged in the last annual report, and the necessary legislation is again recommended.

When war was declared the Quartermaster General's Department was amply provided with all necessary clothing and equipment supplies for the then existing small army of 25,000 men, but we had no equipments for the Volunteer soldiers, and no transportation for so large an Army, such as horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, harness, etc.; neither had we a single transport ship. We have purchased 36,800 horses and mules, 5,179 wagons, 559 ambulances, 28,012 sets of harness, and 83,078 tons of coal for vessels. We chartered 77 vessels for the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and purchased 16 steamships, which are now the property of the United States, in excellent condition. The use of the steamship Missouri was most generously donated to the United States, with the services of her captain and crew, by Mr. B. N. Baker, of Baltimore, Md. The vessel has been fitted out as a hospital ship, and is a most excellent and valuable one. The hospital ship Relief was also of great service.

The small hospital ship Bay State has recently been purchased from the Massachusetts Relief Association. She cost that association \$175,000. The price paid by the Government is \$100,000. She is fitted out in first class order and can be used in the shallow waters around the islands. She ran between Puerto Rico, Santiago, and Boston during the war, conveying the sick soldiers of Massachusetts regiments.

The cost of transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain amounted to \$513,860.

A weekly steamship line has been established by the Department, sailing every Wednesday from New York for Ponce, Santiago and return.

The graves of our soldiers in Santiago and vicinity and in Puerto Rico and the Philippines are being carefully marked and a complete record is being made. So soon as plans now under consideration are completed, the remains of these officers and soldiers will be brought to the United States and transported to their former homes under the act of Congress approved July 8, 1898, which appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose.

#### Military Posts.

The new site tendered by the citizens of Bismarck, N. Dak., for the proposed military post at or near that city has been accepted, and the deeds and title papers for the lands have been transmitted to the Attorney General, with request for his opinion as to the validity of the papers to vest in the United States a valid title to the premises in question. If in his opinion valid, title will be vested, action will be taken at once to begin the construction of the post under the appropriation made therefor by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 629). Upon the recommendation of this Department certain public lands, situated near Sheridan, Sheridan County, Wyo., have been reserved by Executive order for the purpose of a military reservation, it being the intention of the Department to ask an appropriation by Congress to establish there a military post. In March, 1898, an order was issued for the abandonment of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., but upon further consideration it was decided to withhold the order, since which time a detachment of troops has been kept at the post guarding public property. The necessity for the continuance of Whipple Barracks as a military post, in the opinion of the Department, imperative, and it is recommended that an appropriation of \$75,000 be made for the reconstruction of the buildings and other improvements at the post, which are very much needed.

The summary of the Commissary General of Subsistence shows the operations of his department, which was enabled to furnish an ample supply of food for the Army, and also much for the Cuban army and the destitute and prisoners of war in Cuba. The order issued Aug. 10, 1898, authorized surgeons in charge of hospitals to expend from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army the sum of 60 cents per man per day for the period each man was undergoing treatment, and ample provision was made for convalescents on furlough.

A personal visit to Montauk Point convinced me that there was need of an issue to the troops just returned from Cuba (many of whom were suffering from the effects of the climate there) of food supplies different from those composing the ration, and accordingly large quantities of suitable food were ordered purchased and

distributed to the hospitals, as also to the troops in camp.

Field bake ovens and coffee roasters should be furnished to the troops by the Subsistence Department, as stated by the Commissary General. These appliances are now provided for in the act making appropriation for the support of the Army, under the heading "Regular Supplies, Quartermaster's Department."

The experience of our late war has demonstrated the need of a regimental commissary, and also for a commissary sergeant for each regiment in service. The recommendation of the Commissary General in this respect is therefore concurred in.

Upon the declaration of war, surgeons were appointed for brigade, division and corps headquarters, but no provision was made in the law for large hospitals; consequently regimental surgeons were detailed to these hospitals and their regiments left with one surgeon only, and he a junior. This should not be. The breaking up of the regimental hospitals was, in my judgment, after the experience we passed through, a mistake; but it could not be avoided and maintain the division and general hospitals, which were indispensable. This branch of the service should be thoroughly equipped and ample provision made to supply the places of surgeons who fall sick or are otherwise unable to attend to their duties. One of the great mercies of the campaign were the female nurses. Until one has had experience or made careful observation he can not realize the work that these noble women did for our sick soldiers in hospitals; but they can not well be employed at regimental hospitals, especially in an active campaign.

The division and general hospitals are an absolute necessity. Where large numbers of sick are gathered together a supply of all delicacies can be kept in abundance, and refrigerators, cooking outfits, and everything needed for the sick can be constantly kept on hand. The general or division hospitals should, however, in my opinion, be divided into wards assigned to separate regiments, and, as far as possible, to the companies of those regiments, thus keeping the men who serve in the same command as much together during their sickness as possible. It cheers them when their comrades are near at hand, and they are more confident and hopeful than when placed upon cots among strangers.

The Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comfort of our sick soldiers, and should receive the grateful thanks of the nation for the work they so nobly and unselfishly performed.

From the report of the Paymaster General it appears that all payments to the Army have been made with promptness and regularity. He recommends that in the payment of mileage to officers a uniform rate of 3 cents per mile be deducted for travel over all bond-aided and land grant railroads; and that the table of distances prepared by the Department be recognized by law as authority for the settling of mileage accounts. These recommendations are concurred in, as also his recommendation for an increase of the Pay Corps of the Army, and the compensation of Paymasters' Clerks.

The Secretary then refers to the requirement in the act of April 22, 1898, that the records of the Volunteer Army should be deposited with the Record and Pension Office, and recommends that a suitable building be provided for the large increase in the records and files of his Department. He states that meanwhile the building on New York avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, has been rented for \$6,000 per annum. The building is five stories, with windows on all sides, and well adapted for office purposes, but not fireproof. It is, however, completely occupied by several of the bureaus of the Department, and more room will soon be needed for the records of the Volunteer Army.

Included in the Secretary's report are dispatches concerning the Puerto Rico campaign, synopses of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Surgeon General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, and the War Records Office, all of which have been given in the Army and Navy Journal. The interesting reports of the Battle-field Commissions are also published.

#### NAVAL CONTROL OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Lient. Col. E. J. McClernand, A. G. Vols. (Captain 2d Cav., A. A. G.), on the staff of Major General Shafter) sends to the New York "Sun" an interesting letter containing extracts from official correspondence intended to show that the Navy had control of the transports carrying troops from Port Tampa to Santiago. Colonel McClernand does not show, however, that the Navy had control of the transportation in the sense that it is intended they should have, and as they have now in the British service. Full control requires that there should be a Navy officer on board of each transport with authority superior to that of her Captain. Not because he is an officer of the Navy, but because he is a military officer having sufficient knowledge of the sea to take the responsibility of determining the movements of a vessel under all circumstances. If there are any Army officers who fulfilled this condition it would not be necessary to call upon the Navy. No ordinary ship master will take the risks involved in war, except under compulsion, and the man who undertakes this compulsion must be prepared to assume a responsibility such as no Army officer can venture upon.

Concert of action in a moving fleet involves conditions utterly opposed to the traditions of the merchant service which requires vessels to keep as far apart as possible, and well off the shore. This was illustrated at Santiago, where the fleet of transports were placed beyond the reach of military orders. Colonel McClernand will perhaps recall that one of General Shafter's brigades was left on shipboard for three or four days without orders from him simply because he did not know where it was and could not reach it eight miles out at sea. Navy officers further state that the fleet of transports en route to Santiago were so scattered that an efficient convoy was impossible, and they would have been at the mercy of an enterprising enemy. Certainly some means should be found for avoiding a repetition of such experiences. The letters published by Col. McClernand are as follows:

1. Letter of June 16 from Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the U. S. S. Indiana, commanding convoy, announcing his assumption of this duty and asking whether General Shafter desired "a portion of his transports, swifter than

the others, to proceed with a portion of the naval vessels to Santiago in advance of the slower ones."

2. Letter from Capt. Taylor, dated one day later (June 17), stating that his experience of the last twenty-four hours had satisfied him that no time could be saved by dividing the convoy, "taking into account the time for selecting the vessels and organizing them afresh."

3. On the 17th the fleet became so much separated, because of the slower vessels falling to the rear, that General Shafter feared he would be deprived of part of his Army upon arriving off the coast of Santiago. He accordingly wrote to Capt. Taylor asking that he slacken the speed of his leading vessels so that the slower ones could close up before reaching the open sea. He also asked that Capt. Mackay be taken to the Segura to examine the lines attached to the scow she was towing. He stated that he would send the Olivette back to the ship towing the scow, which he thought was the Concho, with orders to remain with her during the night to give assistance if necessary.

4. The same day (June 17) Capt. Taylor wrote that he had attended to these requests. Col. McClernand says: "I believe, as Col. Roosevelt states, the Yucatan was subsequently substituted for the Olivette to assist the vessel which was towing the scow. The importance of this scow to the Army was fully realized at headquarters, and it was desired to leave no effort untried to take it with us to the point selected for disembarkation. Doubtless the Navy also appreciated the necessity of making it secure, but perhaps naturally did not assign to it the great importance the Army did. It was finally lost, and the disembarkation of the Army was greatly embarrassed thereby. If Capt. Taylor objected to Gen. Shafter sending a ship back to assist in the manner indicated, he certainly never made his objection known to headquarters. On the contrary, the relations between the naval and Army commanders were, so far as I know, most cordial."

5. On the 18th the transport Gussie was getting short of water and Gen. Shafter wrote Capt. Taylor asking if she could not get water at Matthew Town.

6. The same day Capt. Taylor replied: "Moderate supply of fresh water not contraband, but Matthew Town may not have facilities for watering ships. Gussie can go under lee of Matthew Town with water schooner and fill up." A message from Captain Taylor and Gen. Shafter's reply thereto are given to show there was no controversy between these officers but that a pleasant exchange of opinions was made. Capt. Taylor reported that he had come to a place where he could and would slow down or stop to let the belated ships catch up, and that the slow ships were guarded by an ample convoy and were in no danger. General Shafter in reply expressed his pleasure at receiving this information, adding: "Captain Mackay thinks the last ship will be up inside of five hours. I think we had better wait and make a fair start together."

7. Capt. Taylor, June 23, expressed his regret that he had not been able to pay his respects to General Shafter in person (as he had expressed his intention of doing in several of the letters above referred to), and wished him great success in his campaign.

Col. McClernand says: "This is not the time or place to answer all the various criticisms that have appeared in the public press of the campaign under discussion, but there is one other point in Col. Roosevelt's testimony upon which, I think, light should be thrown while the subject is fresh in the public mind. Col. Roosevelt's high standing among his countrymen and his great gallantry and service throughout the campaign naturally cause great weight to be attached to his testimony. He was, however, occupying a subordinate position before Santiago, and could not know all the orders bearing upon the subjects about which he testified. He states that on July 12 some soldiers of another regiment were in his camp offering \$7 for seven hardtack. He informed Army headquarters on that day of this fact in the following communication:

July 12, 1898.  
Gen. Shafter: The Illinois and District of Columbia are very nearly starving. I have scanty stores, but I gave the Illinois regiment this a. m. two cases of hardtack and also beans and coffee for the senior officers. This afternoon their soldiers were in my camp picking up the scraps my troops threw away; one of them offered one of my men \$7 for seven hardtack. I have one day's rations for myself. Of the 600 officers and men with whom I landed, I now have fit for duty 330; the remainder were killed, wounded or are on the sick list from fever, dysentery and heat prostration.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
Lieut. Col. 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.

"Rations ordered. E. J. Mc."

"It will be observed I immediately ordered rations supplied, as is indicated by the note added to his communication, signed with my initials. This note and the initials were placed on his dispatch upon its receipt. There is no good reason why the 1st Illinois and the 1st District of Columbia regiments should not have had rations on July 12. The following letters will show them to have been rationed to include this date:

Telephone Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,  
Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 10, 1898.  
Col. George H. Harries, 1st District Columbia Inf.:  
Disembark your regiment as soon as possible. Take three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and with your blanket rolls and shelter halves march to the front and report to the Commanding General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

McCLERNAND, A. A. G.

Telephone Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,  
Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 9, 1898.  
Brig. Gen. Duffield, Siboney:  
The Commanding General directs that the 1st Illinois be sent forward the first thing to-morrow morning with three days' rations.

McCLERNAND, A. A. G.  
"These rations were undoubtedly drawn and must have been thrown away or left at the camp in the rear. The following dispatch, which I addressed to the Commanding General of that part of the line in which these regiments were located, would indicate their rations were left at their camp of the night before: 'It is reported the 1st Illinois and 1st District of Columbia left their shelter tents standing between here (Corps headquarters) and Siboney, and perhaps blankets. Please find out why this was done and take necessary steps.'

"In conclusion I desire to say that the records of the 5th Corps will clear up many points concerning which the public is now mistaken."

In what was said at the opening of this article no reflection is intended upon either General Shafter or Captain Taylor, our only purpose being to illustrate the necessity for a public control over transports carrying troops.

At Santiago there were twenty-three Army bands, and a musician writes to the "Sun" that two-thirds of them served on the firing line with guns, their instruments having been left on the transports, the other third serving with the hospital. Two or three bands had instruments with them and played when ordered to do so, at other times helping the sick. Some died in the trenches and others from fever. Two band leaders (chief musicians) showed the white feather and were discharged by request.



## JOINT OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

The exact details of military affairs and of the relations of the two great services through which they are conducted are always interesting and often important, but we cannot but regret that the dispatches of Admiral Sampson, which the Navy Department gives out this week, were not published as a history of the war rather than as a controversial defence. The Navy needs no defence, and the elaborate care with which men in Washington offices exhibit facts that in their judgment do not show the sister service in a creditable light only reacts on themselves. Neither the President, their official head, nor the nation, forming what orators love to call the "bar of public opinion," will judge an Admiral by what an Army ordnance officer thinks of him nor a General by what a Navy officer of any rank thinks of him.

It is an old saying that in every fight there are blows to be taken as well as given, and this controversy is no exception to the rule. Some of these matters that are brought up now were settled very promptly and decidedly as soon as the people heard of them. Honors are even when the two services have both done so gallantly their duty, and what is denied to one will not be enjoyed by the other. This was the feeling and the discussion upon this subject will do much to give the Navy that equality with the Army in pay which they have been striving for through years of effort. In that way the joint action at Santiago will have its influence upon the future welfare of the Navy.

The day will come when some critic will review the history of that campaign and its errors, without partiality or prejudice. We can see now that if the Merrimac had fulfilled its purpose and closed the harbor the permanent addition of Cervera's trained men to the city's defenders would have cost us hundreds of men who are living now. If we had carried the city by assault the fleet would have made it untenable.

We invaded Cuba with more than 4,000 Volunteers and pulled them out of action as soon as they fired a gun. We loaded our sixteen guns with black powder and had to get them within a thousand yards of an old fort before we could knock a hole in it. When night fell on a day of struggle we were glad to send for these smoky Volunteers and batteries and put them on the most advanced line. What the result would have been with a lively enemy and a determined attack can be guessed easily.

The lines we attacked were held by a force much smaller than our own, but they punished us bravely and the official dispatches show how serious was the impression they made. The order of withdrawal from Caney, the almost executed decision to retreat, the idea of withdrawing five miles, the proposition to let Toral move out with his arms, are all tributes to Spanish bravery and a sharp criticism upon black powder conservatism and a campaign that had preparation enough but not a well considered method.

Major General Miles has, at the request of the Secretary of War, formulated a plan for the entire reorganization of the Army. The general features of his recommendations will probably be incorporated in the Army bill which Mr. Hull will introduce in Congress. General Miles and the Secretary of War have come to a general understanding relative to the proposed reorganization bill. According to the scheme prepared by General Miles the General Officers of the Regular Army will be: One General and two Lieutenant Generals, six Major Generals and eighteen Brigadier Generals of Infantry; one Major General and two Brigadier Generals of Cavalry, and one Major General and two Brigadier Generals of Artillery. The commander of the Army proposes to have the Regular force consist of fifty-four regiments of Infantry, fifteen regiments of Cavalry, ten regiments of sea coast Artillery and two field regiments of Artillery and two regiments of Engineers. He recommends that each regiment have a maximum strength of 100 men. Chairman Hull favors the organization on the 150 men plan.

The Peace Commissions in Paris seem to have reached an agreement on the delicate and strongly disputed question of the Philippines. Our Government offered a lump sum of \$20,000,000 in settlement of all claims for expenditures in behalf of the islands, each government to assume all payments to its own citizens arising out of claims against the other, and this provision seems to cover all three possessions, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. We retain Guam and the Spaniards agree to negotiate for one of the Carolines. These are the terms unofficially published. The surrender of the Philippines was a serious blow to the Spaniards, and threatened to interrupt the negotiations, but it was accepted by the Government at Madrid. Details remain to be considered respecting the treaties which are to remain in force between the countries, the status of Spaniards remaining in the islands and other matters that come within the usual scope of international agreement, and are not likely to arouse antagonism. The immediate consequences of the war are settled and America enters upon a new phase in statesmanship. There is a general feeling that the present military governments can be maintained safely for a considerable time, in fact, until patient consideration shows us the best mode of governing these detached acquisitions. This feeling is the honorable consequence of the able and judicious management which officers of both the Army and Navy have exhibited and may be looked upon justly as the greatest honor which these services have ever received. The confidence which the nation exhibits in them is a glory which brightens every branch of the services, from the Academies, where they will have their beginning, through the personnel that form the active forces, to the Departments that control their action.

A circular issued from the War Department, Nov. 22, 1898, shows a total of 3,630 enlistments for the month of October; 2,650 for the General and 980 for the Special Recruiting service. 2,962 of these were enlistments in cities and 668 at military posts and in the field. Of those offering for enlistment, 9,277 were rejected. In New York, 85 per cent. were rejected and 87 per cent. in Philadelphia. The percentage for 41 other cities was 46; the percentage at the posts in the General Recruiting service, 27 per cent.; in the Special Recruiting service, 64 per cent. 2,876 men were enlisted for foot service and 754 for mounted service; 3,106 were whites and 524 colored men. The largest number in the Special Recruiting service was 302 for the 3d Cav.

The charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Naval Constructor John F. Hanson are as follows: 1. Causing to be prepared and approving a false and fraudulent voucher in violation of Article 14 of the Articles for the Government of the United States Navy. 2. Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. 3. Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. 4. Making false and fraudulent official reports.

In connection with the review of the 7th New York, Col. Appleton, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Brig. Gen. William S. Worth, U. S. A., retired, invitations have been sent to the surviving officers, non-coms., and privates of the battalion of the 13th U. S. Inf., which left Governors Island in May last for the front, to be the guests of the regiment on the evening of the review.

A report has been made by the Board of Naval Officers which recently made an investigation of the reported hazing at the Naval Academy. The Board was unable to fix the responsibility for the breach of discipline, as the cadets examined gave little satisfaction when called upon to testify. It was thought by the officials of the Academy that certain members of the third class were implicated, but positively no incriminating evidence could be found.

The Avery prize of \$50 is to be given by the New York Architectural League to the person offering the best design for a war medal to be presented to the soldiers of Santiago, in commemoration of their services. Prizes are also offered for the best designs for reviewing stands, triumphal arches and public grand stands, and the hypothesis is that they are constructed for the purpose of reviewing an army returning from foreign service. A circular giving the terms of the competition can be obtained from the Architectural League.

One of the most valuable reports of the year is that of Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., on the Naval Militia. It proposes a feasible scheme for an important addition to our Naval defenses in the organization of a Naval Reserve composed of those whose principal occupation is on the high seas, sounds, bays, rivers and other navigable waters of the United States, or in the construction and repair of marine engines, or in the construction and repair of electrical engines or the parts thereof. It is a numerous class and should easily furnish the proposed force of 7,000 men.

Ricardo Garibaldi Fuentes, Commissary of War of the 1st class, in charge of the Commissary stores of Manila, furnishes Capt. S. B. Bootes, C. S., U. S. V., charged with the duty of furnishing rations to 12,000 soldiers of the Spanish Army, saying: "He has shown the greatest knowledge, courtesy and intelligence, and while caring for the interests of his own government, he has succeeded in smoothing over the difficult situation of our soldiers created by the war." This certificate receives the official approval of "Rizzo General of Division and Military Governor," Antonio Porta, Commissary General and Captain General Jandeus.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., who took an active part in the recent election canvass in the State of Washington, has received a cordial letter of thanks from J. H. Schively, chairman of the Republican State Committee: "Ham" Lewis was the villain of the play and was handsomely scored by the Reverend speaker for his absurd accounts of the Spanish war and his own "service" in it. It was to meet these misrepresentations that the chaplain was invited to follow the ex-Congressman and answer his charges against the Administration: "It was a magnificent fight," a correspondent writes: "Ham" was snowed under and he will never dig out on the Pacific coast."

The difficulty of transforming Volunteers into soldiers, with military ideas and instincts, is illustrated in the case of the 71st New York. The officers permitted without interference a most disgraceful exhibition in the Armory, and the dispute over the question as to how many of the field officers misbehaved at San Juan has taken the form of a signed statement by two Captains of the 71st, accusing their superior officers of unsoldierly conduct. These captains appear to think that the only question at issue is the one of fact. It does not seem to occur to them that the rules of military etiquette and discipline require that criticism of brother officers should be confined to official communications, addressed to the proper authority, and not to the newspapers. Major Smith, in command of the 71st, has promptly placed the two captains, Bleecker and Meeks, in arrest.

The following interesting statement relative to the health of the troops now in the field has been given out by Surgeon General Sternberg: "A great improvement in the health of the Army has taken place within the last two months. This is shown by the last reports to the Surgeon General from the field and general hospitals. The hospitals at Chickamauga Park have been emptied and abandoned. The same is true of the division field hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla. The hospital train which has carried nearly four thousand sick men from the various camps to general hospitals is now lying idle at Washington. The general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., has but 200 patients remaining and reports 423 vacant beds. The Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe has 400 vacant beds. The general hospital at Fort Myer, Va., has 350 vacant beds and only 162 patients remaining. The hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., which recently received the sick from Camp Hamilton, reports 371 in hospital and 103 vacant beds."

According to the latest returns which have come to the Adjutant General, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army at the present time is 55,682 men. This leaves 6,915 enlistments necessary to bring the Regular service up to its war strength. Since the discontinuance of hostilities between this country and Spain, the enlistments have been very slow, compared with the recruiting during the period of actual fighting, but the War Department feels assured that there will be little or no difficulty in enlisting the Army to 100,000 men, if Congress so authorizes. Thousands of Volunteer soldiers, now in service, have expressed their wish to enlist as soon as discharged from the Volunteers. These men are so well pleased with their short Army experience that they are anxious to adopt the Army as a permanent occupation. The War Department, in recruiting for the Regular service, will give preference to the applications of men who have served in the Volunteer ranks and have made a good record. These men will, in most cases, make good soldiers and will need less "breaking in" than raw recruits. Their experience as Volunteers with field service will be of inestimable advantage when they become Regulars. Little effort will be made by the Army authorities to fill the remaining vacancies in the Regular ranks, pending the action of Congress.

## ARMY NOTES.

It is unofficially reported from Washington that Maj. Gen. W. H. Lawton will return to Cuba in command of the 2d Army Corps, where it will take station in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Maj. Gen. Lee reported from Savannah, Dec. 1, 1898, that the transport Michigan from Ponce was coming in. The company of the 8th Infantry and two troops of the 2d and 6th Cavalry respectively were ordered sent by rail on the afternoon of Dec. 1, to Huntsville as previously directed and the four light batteries will be placed in camp at Savannah, which has already been prepared for them.

Maj. Gen. Lee received orders Dec. 1 to prepare one division of the 7th Army Corps for embarkation for Cuba at once. He has selected the 2d Division for the trip, as Gen. Greene, its commander, is now in Cuba. The regiments in the 2d Division are 161st Indiana, 2d Illinois, 1st North Carolina, 4th Virginia, 49th Iowa and 6th Missouri.

On Thanksgiving Day, the Savannah Sea Girt Rifle team, and a team from the 7th Army Corps, entered into a friendly contest at the Avondale Rifle Range, resulting in a victory for the Savannah team. Of course neither team had had any practice, but nevertheless some good scores were made. Both teams used the Springfield caliber .45, and the firing was done in a brisk wind. The individual scores were as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
7th Army Corps Team.	45	80	125
Lieut. Stanford, Signal Corps.	45	80	125
Lieut. Paul, 1st Me. Art.	38	42	80
Corpl. Nelson, 1st Me. Art.	36	44	80
Lieut. Adams, 1st Me. Art.	40	44	84
Capt. Underwood, 3d Nebraska.	38	45	83
Armorer Stevens, 7th Corps.	39	38	77
Lieut. McPheeters, 1st Me. Art.	39	37	76
Capt. Gonzales, 2d South Carolina.	38	43	81
Sergt. McCellan, 1st Me. Art.	37	40	77
Lieut. Mitchell, Signal Corps.	36	39	75
Sergt. De Kast, Signal Corps.	38	45	83
Pvt. Sutherland, 1st Texas.	43	33	76
Lieut. Kelleher, 1st Me. Art.	38	36	74
Maj. Scott, A. G. 1st Division.	38	40	78
Col. Swift, 4th Illinois.	40	32	72
Totals	578	603	1,181

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Savannah Team.	37	42	79
Col. George T. Cann.	40	43	83
Capt. J. C. Postell.	40	43	83
Capt. W. G. Harrison.	40	43	83
Capt. Thomas Hunter.	37	45	82
Capt. C. S. Richmond.	41	44	85
Lieut. A. Minis.	42	40	82
Sergt. Thomas Philpot.	39	43	82
Sergt. R. P. Constantine.	40	39	79
Pvt. H. E. Wilson.	44	48	92
Lieut. C. H. Koneman.	41	43	84
Sergt. F. W. Garden.	35	40	75
Lieut. F. C. Battey.	41	46	87
Pvt. L. Kayton.	36	42	78
Capt. W. G. Austin.	42	45	87
Lieut. F. C. Wilson.	41	44	85
Totals	596	647	1,243

Secretary Alger, Senator Proctor, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Hull are agreed upon the measures which should be adopted to increase the efficiency of the Army. After many consultations, these officials of the Government have come to an understanding upon the bill which Mr. Hull will introduce immediately after the meeting of Congress. Gen. Miles's plan of enlisting one man for each 1,000 inhabitants will probably be exceeded, though with our new acquisitions, this basis would give a force of more than 80,000 men.

The officers and mess of the 22d U. S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Nebraska, presented their chaplain, Father Fitzgerald, on Thanksgiving Day with a French traveling clock and an inkstand. They were given as a slight token of the very great affection and respect every one in the regiment feels for him, and it was a genuine love offering. Father Fitzgerald went with the 22d to Cuba, and while there did everything in his power for the officers and men, thus forming friendships that will never be broken during this life. His good work did not stop there, but goes on in the post. The clock and inkstand were given so that in future years, when the inevitable separations come, the chaplain will have something to remind him of his true and firm friends in the 22d Inf.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has given an interesting decision on the legal position of the President's Commission. He holds that the nine gentlemen composing it have no legal status which justifies any pay officer in honoring out of appropriations for the maintenance of the Army their requisition for the \$10 per day which they voted themselves for expenses. They are not officers of the Government, either civil or military. The Comptroller says: "If either of these gentlemen at the outset had been in the possession of the required information, such as will be gained by them as the result of the labors of the body we call a commission, in my opinion the President would have been authorized, under the terms of the National Defence act, to pay such sum as he saw fit in his discretion out of the \$50,000,000 for such information, and if he had thus bought such information from an officer of the Army at the outset I do not think it could be called an allowance to such officer in addition to his pay." The question arose on paying this allowance to Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, an Army officer and member of the Commission, and the Comptroller decides that his status as an Army officer does not prohibit the payment of this allowance to him by the President, since he is not engaged on any service recognized by the law. He cannot be paid mileage, since he is not an officer traveling without troops in the performance of any function required by law. Officers of the Army serving as recorder of the Board and disbursing officer, who were provided with subsistence and transportation while traveling with the Commission, can not, in addition, draw seven cents per mile each. This reasoning apparently applies with equal force to the \$20 per day which the Commission voted itself for compensation. The Comptroller intimates that the report of the Commission will have no legal significance, though it is within the President's powers to obtain it.

One department of the Army, which seems to have given nearly universal satisfaction during the war, is that of the Paymaster General. Under the able direction of Gen. Stanton, this Department has managed to perform its many duties with little or no criticism from the only too critical press and general public. With a corps admittedly too small to perform the duties of the Department, the troops have been paid in seasonable time with very little complaint from even the Volunteers. Gen. Stanton, and his able assistants, cannot be too highly complimented upon the work of the Pay Department, and it is with great regret that we see the time approaching for the retirement of this competent officer.



## ARMY—(Continued from page 327.)

## SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., DEC. 1.

These transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: Capt. David D. Mitchell, from Co. B to Co. L; Capt. Edward Lloyd, from Co. L to Co. B.

Brig. Gen. James O. Wadsworth, U. S. V., is assigned to duty with the 2d Corps.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., is relieved from mustering duty in Connecticut and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., will return to his proper station, Fort Adams.

Leave for two months, 2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art. leave for 15 days, 1st Lieut. Ira Shimer, Asst. Surg.

A. A. Surg. John C. Greenwell, to Santiago.

Leave 2d Lieut. William P. Pence, 5th Art., extended one month.

Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, to command 1st Division of 2d Corps.

## TROOPS FOR MANILA.

In the very near future the War Department will order several regiments of Regulars to the Philippine Islands, to relieve some of the Volunteers now stationed there. These regiments of Infantry have been selected provisional for this duty: 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 20th and 24th. The Department has under consideration, however, the 12th and 17th regiments, which, if selected, will take the place of two of the regiments mentioned. No regular cavalry will go, and but one regiment of artillery will be detailed.

## VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

1st Lieut. Wallace Morris, 1st Kentucky, is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Ponce, P. R., and detailed as Judge Advocate of the same court, vice 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav., relieved. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Leave for one month, Maj. A. K. Whitton, 8th California. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

The 1st New York Vol. Inf. is relieved from duty at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., in Honolulu, is charged with the proper supervision of the outfitting and supply of the transports and the embarkation of the troops. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

2d Lieut. William Neher, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf., to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry L. Reber, 3d U. S. Engrs.

The sick leave granted Maj. Armand Romain, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

2d Lieut. A. O. Girard, 14th Penn. Vol. Inf., will proceed to Athens, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. William C. V. Oates, U. S. V., for appointment as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M.'s Dept. (Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.), is honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Q. M., U. S. V., only, to take effect Nov. 10, 1898.

The following designated officers will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the steamer St. Paul from San Francisco, Nov. 17: 2d Lieut. Martin Dismukes, 1st Tennessee; Capt. R. M. Kirby Smith, Asst. Surg., 1st Tennessee; A. A. Surg. T. A. McCulloch and W. H. I. O'Malley. (D. Cal., Nov. 15.)

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Capt. Harry W. Miller, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. Frederick L. Martin, U. S. V. Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. William H. Dunn, 4th Virginia; 2d Lieut. Elmo Carl-Lee, U. S. V. Signal Corps; Maj. William Cooke Daniels, A. A. G., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Max L. McRae, 3d Georgia; Maj. Frederick Bostwick, Addl. Paymtr., U. S. V.; Capt. John C. Michie, 1st North Carolina; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Cronin, 69th New York; Chaplain George S. Sexton, 1st Texas; 2d Lieut. Frank U. Adams, 2d Illinois; 1st Lieut. John Baader, 2d Illinois; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Hartridge, 2d Georgia; Capt. Charles E. Cabell, C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. Joseph B. Foraker, Jr., A. A. G., U. S. V.; Maj. Frank Bruso, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. William A. H. Waldeck, 7th Vol. Inf.; Capt. Lee Lian, C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. William R. Conrad, 8th Pennsylvania; 1st Lieut. John M. Martin, 15th Pennsylvania; Chaplain Welford D. Weaver, 100th Indiana; Capt. George F. Seymour, 4th New Jersey; 2d Lieut. John T. Jones, 15th Minnesota; 2d Lieut. John H. Nolen, 4th Kentucky; Col. Casimer Andel, 4th Illinois; 1st Lieut. George B. Serenbets, 47th New York; Capt. William Edward Downs, 12th New York; 1st Lieut. Chenaunt O'Brien, 3d Texas; Maj. Oscar Le Soure, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.

The statement of "appropriations approved" in Paymtr. Gen. Stanton's report shows that the Government has not got through with the Civil War nor even with the Mexican War yet, for \$181.64 is entered as "pay of Volunteers, Mexican War," and \$132, "extra pay to officers and men who served in Mexican War." Bounty under act of July 4, 1864; commutation of furloughs to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough; pay of two and three-year Volunteers and bounty to the Volunteers; bounty to 15th and 16th Missouri cavalry regiments, three months' pay proper; all figure in the accounts.

On the Michigan, which arrived at Savannah Dec. 1, were Light Batteries of Artillery, as follows: B, of the 3d, Capt. J. M. Callif; A, of the 3d, Capt. R. D. Potts; D, of the 4th, Lieut. Cronkhite; D, of the 6th, Capt. Frank Thorp. Cavalry—Troop A of the 2d, Capt. Hoppin; Troop H of the 6th, Capt. Scott. Infantry—Co. A of the 8th, Capt. W. L. Pitcher. The cavalry and infantry commands disembarked at once and left for Huntsville, Ala., to go into camp. The artillery go into camp in Savannah.

## THE ISLANDS.

In answering a letter which said that Red Cross supplies were sold in Cuba, Miss Clara Barton says that the Red Cross has not sanctioned the sale of supplies. Continuing, she writes: "It has not always seemed an efficient remedy to place Red Cross officials in charge of them (the supplies), as we have evidence at hand that Government officials remove the Red Cross officials and appropriate the supplies." She thinks that further investigation of the matter would be of little use.

The strong hand is necessary in all places held by our troops, especially during the critical interregnum when Spain has not full control and our forces have not taken full possession. Cases of disorder occur in them all, but firmness, both toward our own men and the natives, will establish order. In Manila three native Filipinos hired a carriage and afterwards became engaged in a dispute with the driver regarding the fare. Some members of the American military police attempted to arrest the natives, but they resisted, and Sergeant Price, of the Minnesota regiment, was stabbed and killed, and three other American soldiers, Maher, Montgomery and Hoyt, were wounded. Maher shot one native dead. The others were arrested. In Cuba there has been serious trouble and in Puerto Rico the lawless are showing their hand, but the eminent disciplinarians we have at all of these stations will not permit such demonstrations to go unpunished.

Various complaints appear in the daily papers of the conduct of soldiers of our Army in Puerto Rico, who are not under sufficient discipline from their immediate commanders, and we hope that a severe example will be made of transgressors. No consideration should be shown for men who bring the uniform into disrepute by indulging in the vice of intoxication and misbehaving themselves in their cups. This is a vice from which Spanish soldiers are usually free. A private letter from Puerto Rico, published in the New York "Herald," says: "Since the American soldiers are here they invariably go on a

apree every night. At Ponce they call for drinks in the cafes and drink till they roll under the tables, and there they snore till they are carried away by the Puerto Rican soldiers." This is an exaggerated statement of what occurs in individual cases, but the lines of discipline should be drawn so closely that there will be few or no cause for such complaints.

The effect of civilized occupation is seen already in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. Dr. Axel Ames, a well-known sanitary expert, of Boston, Mass., reports that Dr. Hernandez Neussa, a Puerto Rican physician of marked ability, who was educated in the United States, has been made Health Officer, and has introduced a systematic vaccination of the inhabitants, has regulated its market service and other sanitary features of the city, including the removal of domestic refuse. The interest already created in sanitary improvement has resulted in placing several orders for improved machinery for municipal sanitary work, the improvement and extension of waterworks, street-cleaning, sewerage, etc. Dr. Ames believes that with the systematic introduction of improved sanitary arrangements and the gradual education of the people Puerto Rico will become a model island. The bane of the island is tuberculosis, caused by humidity and poor living, and typhoid. New phases of several diseases, as influenced by climatic conditions and the new material upon which to feed furnished by our troops, have come under the observation of Army Surgeons which were not previously recognized by the native physicians. The total number of deaths by typhoid in Honolulu from January to September, 1898, inclusive, was 35, of whom 17 were of non-residents, including the Japanese coolies.

## PERSONALS.

Surgeon General and Mrs. Van Reyren are settled for the winter in their Washington home, 1021 15th street, N. W.

Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. Van Vliet, passed two days at Annapolis during the passed week visiting friends.

Major Alfred Morton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morton have taken apartments at the Calton, 6807 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Asst. Surg. L. P. Smith, U. S. A., who left Bedloe's Island a short time ago, is a recent arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Major General and Mrs. W. H. Lawton are enjoying a visit to Washington, D. C., and are staying at 1604 K street, N. W.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, who sailed from San Francisco for Manila, Nov. 8, was expected there the latter part of this week.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Asst. Engr. Chester Wells, Gilsey House; Commo. F. J. Higginson, Albemarle.

Mrs. Chase, widow of the late Lieut. Chase, U. S. N., is again in her own home for the winter, 1811 Riggs place, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., is at 3510 Lindell avenue, St. Louis, Mo., where he will spend a short leave, the first in seven years.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., returns from his trip around the world full of interesting information as to his journeys and his adventures.

Miss Mary Waite, daughter of the late Chief Justice Waite, is located for the winter at the Edward, 816 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The social event in Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, was the debut of Miss Greely, eldest daughter of General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Mrs. F. F. Eastman, wife of Capt. Eastman, U. S. A., during the absence of the Captain at Manila, is with her family at 13 Milton street, Lawrence, Mass.

Admiral Howell is now living in Washington, D. C., and will soon be joined by Mrs. Howell, who is at present on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Neville, in Brooklyn.

Major General and Mrs. Bliss will introduce their daughter, Miss Alice Bliss, at a tea on Dec. 8 at their home, 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. J. Palmer, wife of Captain Geo. H. Palmer, U. S. A., is at the Chicago Beach Hotel, where she will remain until the Captain's leave expires on Jan. 3, 1899.

Mrs. Virginia Ingersoll, who died Nov. 30 at New Haven, Conn., aged 76, was the daughter of Rear Admiral F. H. Gregory, U. S. N., who died October 4, 1866.

Post Chaplain I. N. Ritner, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week and went to Governors Island Dec. 1 to be examined for retirement. He is not in good health.

Mr. Sterling Postley, son of Mr. Clarence A. Postley, of New York, formerly an officer of the 3d U. S. Artillery, was married at San Francisco, Nov. 30, to Miss Ethel Cook.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: P. A. Surg. M. S. Guest, Lieut. H. C. Persons, Ensign Jas. F. Carter, P. A. Surg. M. F. Gates, P. A. Surg. T. W. Richards, P. A. Engr. C. N. Olney, Ensign Geo. H. Mather, Lieut. A. E. Culver, Surg. A. M. Moore, retired; Lieut. W. M. Irwin, Comdr. F. M. Wise, Ensign Edward McCauley, Jr.; Lieut. James T. Boates, Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, P. A. Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind, Mate Chas. Murphy, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, Pay Dir. A. S. Kenny.

Capt. Ayres, of the 10th U. S. Regular Cavalry, has recently been presented with a very handsome gold-mounted saber. The presentation was made before his regiment at Camp Force, in Alabama, by a committee from the Philadelphia Club. The following inscription is engraved upon the saber: "Presented to Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav., in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898; Philadelphia, November, 1898." This is the second gift that Capt. Ayres has received from the citizens of Philadelphia.

The following officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Lieut. A. Campbell, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. B. Payne, 5th Art.; Capt. C. H. McKinstry, Engr.; Maj. J. McClellan, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. S. D. Rockenbach, 10th Cav.; Maj. J. Pierce, Jr., U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, U. S. V.; Capt. P. W. West, 8th Cav.; Col. C. W. Abbot, Jr., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Thos. W. Darrah, 9th Inf.; Maj. Geo. B. Rodney, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Brooks, 4th Inf.; Maj. F. J. Ives, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, 1st Vol. Engrs.; Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Pond, Q. M.; Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. J. P. Wade, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. A. Rodrique, 1st Vol. Engr.; Lieut. Col. Geo. McC. Derby, Engrs.; Capt. G. M. Wells, Med. Dept.; Brig. Gen. Jas. R. Wadsworth, U. S. V.; Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Wilson, 1st Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Chas. P. Russ, 11th Inf.; Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, retired; Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Maj. John McClitock, U. S. V.

Mrs. J. Stanley Brown has been enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Garfield, widow of President Garfield.

Mrs. Walton, wife of Major Clifford T. Walton, Paymaster, U. S. V., is with her mother, Mrs. W. G. Veasey, widow of the late General Veasey, at 1731 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Marshal Blanco left Havana for Spain on Nov. 30, after a few affectionate farewells with friends and comrades. The ceremonies attending the departure were simple but expressive.

Mrs. Conant, who so recently lost her husband, Passed Assistant Engineer Frank Conant, has the sympathy of her many friends in Washington. Mrs. Conant was the widow of the late Colonel Frederick Van Vliet, U. S. A., when she married Mr. Conant.

Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., retired, returned to the United States from abroad Oct. 21, and has been stopping with friends at Bloomfield, N. J. He is at present at the Brevoort House, New York City, but expects to shortly make a visit to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thomas Frost, formerly of Co. G, 19th U. S. Inf., and Miss Margaret K. O'Heir, daughter of Ord. Sergt. James O'Heir, U. S. A., retired, were quietly married Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Rev. Fr. Hennessy, C. S. R., officiating.

Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V., (Captain, 2d U. S. Cavalry), who has been with Maj. Gen. Shafter since he left Montauk, putting in shape the official records of the 5th Army Corps, will shortly join the headquarters of the 2d Army Corps, at Augusta, Ga.

Chief Engr. R. Potts, U. S. N., and family are located for the winter at 1748 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Miss Potts, who was studying in Paris, has returned and will be with her parents this winter. Miss Bertha Potts, who was so dangerously ill last spring, is quite well again.

It is "Grandpa Erben" now, a prouder title than that of Rear Admiral, and one that constitutes a sort of promotion by brevet. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, and his father's name is H. F. Erben. Mother and child, and the grandfather, are all doing well.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., and Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., of the cruiser Brooklyn, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by U. S. Grant Club, No. 327, G. A. R., in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1. Gen. Shafter was accompanied by Capt. E. H. Plummer and Col. J. D. Miley, of his staff.

The first private dance in New York of the season took place at Delmonico's Nov. 29, and was given by Comdr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Charlotte Miller. Capt. Miller is commander of the New York Naval Militia and a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Major Eskridge, 10th U. S. Inf., left Boston on Nov. 28 for Hot Springs, Ark., where he hopes to be benefited by the treatment. Capt. Galbraith will accompany Major Eskridge, as he also goes to the Springs for treatment. Mrs. Eskridge and Miss Eskridge will remain in Boston during the coming winter.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, on duty at Huntsville, Ala., was presented with a valuable Kentucky saddle horse by citizens of that place. The occasion was made a gala one, with review of troops, etc. The General has been suffering of late from the attentions of a person representing himself as "Staff Sergeant," and forging the General's name to checks of small amounts.

Gens. McCook, Beaver and Wilson, Dr. Connor and Col. Sexton, of the War Investigation Board, and sundry employees, had a hard time of it last Sunday, at New Haven, Conn., where they were stalled about 16 hours en route to Boston. It is pleasing to learn, however, that being hungry "after some trouble they succeeded in getting sandwiches, doughnuts, pies, and coffee."

A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent quotes the wife of an Army officer as saying: "The good old Army days are over. It used to be that we had homes, with some certainty that we would live in them for a year, or perhaps several years, but now the prospect is that we are to be nomads for an indefinite time." Among the Army ladies at Huntsville, are: Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Vestal, Mrs. Whitside, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Reed, whose husband is on Gen. Wade's staff; Mrs. Erwin, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Stogsdall, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Aultman, and Mrs. Farr.

The members of George Washington Post, G. A. R., gathered around their camp fires at the Hoffman House on Wednesday evening, after being inspected and mustered in recruit Benj. K. Roberts, Capt., 5th Art. A song, "The Regular Army Man," was sung by Comrade W. D. Whipple, Brig. Gen., U. S. A. (retired), and another by Col. Odell, and brief speeches were made by Gen. and Judge Martin T. McMahon and others. It is understood that Gens. Kent, Worth and Randolph are in training as recruits for this post, whose motto, "The truth and the whole truth," requires a preliminary probation of total abstinence from official reports.

The most picturesque wedding of the season took place at St. Mark's Protestant Cathedral, Washington, D. C., on Nov. 23, when Miss Lucy Ashby Bayne and Lieut. Elisha Sylvester Theall, U. S. M. C., were married. The church decorations were most exquisitely arranged and the tableau formed by the wedding party will long be remembered by those who were present. Miss Mae Ashby Bayne, who was presented to society last winter, was maid of honor. Her gown was white organdie over pink silk and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Middleton, Miss Wheeler, Miss Dare, Miss Gordon, Miss Dimmick of Scranton, Pa., and Miss Florence Beale. All wore white and pink. The groom's best man was Passed Assistant Engineer M. E. Reed. The groomsmen were Captain L. J. Magill, Captain Paul St. Clair Murphy, Lieut. George H. Richards, Passed Assistant Engineer R. Kyle Crank, Ensigns J. F. Carter and J. R. P. Pringle, U. S. N. The bride entered the church with her father, Dr. John W. Bayne. She was gowned in a very handsome white satin, low necked and long sleeves, trimmed in duchess lace. Her veil was fastened by a sunburst of pearls, the gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her presents were very handsome and numerous. Among those who were present were Mr. E. S. Theall, of Brooklyn, father of the groom, and the Messrs. Theall, brothers of the groom. Colonel and Mrs. Arnoux and Miss Arnoux, of Philadelphia; Inspector General Breckinridge, U. S. A.; Lieutenant E. L. D. Breckinridge, Colonel and Mrs. Heywood, Captain and Mrs. Cornelius Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison, Major and Mrs. George Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Ennis, Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wyth Denby, Lieut. and Mrs. Peters, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Heiner, Miss Ashby, Mrs. Clinton Gardener and the Misses Gardener. The Misses Irvine, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Bowen, Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Dr. Marburg, Mr. Frailey and Miss Worthington, Mr. Hutton and Paymaster Richard Hutton and others. Lieutenant and Mrs. Theall will reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.



Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. V., is at Knoxville, Tenn.

Lieut. E. I. Brown, C. E., U. S. A., is at Fort Casswell, N. C.

Col. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., is at 171 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. H. P. Goodenow, 2d U. S. Artillery, is at Savannah, Ga.

Major A. S. Towar, Pay Dept., U. S. A., has gone to Detroit, Mich.

Ensign H. H. Caldwell, U. S. N., is at 2018 G street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. Newton, 16th U. S. Inf., is at 678 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. H. V. Evans, wife of Lieut. Evans, 6th U. S. Inf., is at Fayette, Mo.

Capt. A. H. Goodloe, U. S. Art., is at 54 Peterboro street, Detroit, Mich.

Maj. A. G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is at the Maitland Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Agnes Capron and her two sons, Paul and Webster, are living at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th U. S. Infantry, has left Huntsville, Ala., for Marion, Ind.

Mrs. Burke, Miss Burke and Miss McBride sailed on Oct. 15 for Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., has left Los Angeles, Cal., for Washington, D. C.

Lieut. P. W. Davison, 22d U. S. Inf., recently on leave in New York, is at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Lieut. F. D. Webster, 20th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. to General Wheaton, is at Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. E. P. Pearson, wife of Col. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., is at Hotel Berkeley, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. C. J. Crane, wife of Col. Crane, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., is at 34 N. Lime street, Lancaster, Pa.

P. A. Engr. Charles A. E. King, U. S. N., has taken quarters on I street, Washington, No. 1821.

Mrs. Albert G. Forse and Miss Forse are located for the winter at 92 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

General H. W. Lawton, looking well and hearty, paid a visit to Major General Shafter at Governors Island on Tuesday, Nov. 29.

General William S. Worth, U. S. A., is to review the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in its armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7.

Major A. H. Appel, Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately on sick leave, is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for temporary duty there.

Capt. A. V. Reed, U. S. N., has left New Canan, Conn., for 6 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C., which will be his address for the winter.

Mrs. Bush, wife of Captain J. C. Bush, 7th U. S. Art., stationed at Fort Adams, and family are visiting at 712 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

Captain J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a fortnight's visit to relatives at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Infantry, has opened a regimental recruiting office for the 8th Infantry at 82 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The widow of the late Lieut. Timothy Dix Bolles, U. S. N., has returned to Washington for the winter, and has re-opened her home on H street.

Captain W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., Acting Inspector General, Dept. of the Missouri, is quartered for the winter at Madison Hotel, Omaha.

Miss Kern, of Baltimore, will spend a portion of the present winter season with her sister, Mrs. Kinkelberger, wife of Dr. Kinkelberger, of the Navy.

Miss Minnie Cromwell, youngest daughter of Commo. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., will make her debut into Washington society early in the coming winter.

Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford, U. S. N., commanding the Abarenda, in a private cable from St. Thomas, W. I., Nov. 30, to his wife, said all were well.

Lieutenant Brooke Payne, 5th U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is visiting relatives at Warrenton, Va., his native State.

1st Lieut. George Barnette, U. S. M. C., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Emory Reisinger, of Washington. Lieut. Barnette is stationed at the New York Navy Yard.

Mrs. Casper Hauger Conrad and daughter, also Lieut. Casper H. Confad, 5th Cav., on sick leave, have returned to Washington and will reside at 2121 R street, N. W.

Mrs. Grimes, Miss Grimes and Mrs. R. J. Fleming, wife and daughters of Capt. Grimes, 2d Art., will be located for the winter at 74 Anderson place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of Comdr. Harry W. Lyon, U. S. N., is spending the winter at the capital, at 1122 Vermont avenue. Comdr. Lyon is in command of the Dolphin.

Mrs. Ramsay, the wife of P. A. Paymr. Martin Ramsay, U. S. N., has been visiting her husband's family in Washington, but has returned to Ellicott City, Md., for the season.

Chief Engr. Robert W. Milligan, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk and rejoined his ship, the New York. His recent leave of absence was spent with his family in Annapolis.

Col. S. M. Whitely, 10th U. S. Cav., assumed command of that regiment at Huntsville, Ala., on Nov. 21. He was recently promoted from Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Cav.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron is at 1252 10th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., where she is preparing several articles of the young Captain's for publication before going to Puerto Rico.

A report was in circulation in Havana early in the week of the death of General Maximo Gomez, which caused no little excitement, but the report has been discredited in Cuban circles.

General Calixto Garcia fell a victim to the New York weather this week, and was detained with a severe cold at his residence, 165 Lenox avenue, but was able to proceed to Washington, D. C., later.

Rear Admiral Dewey, in a pleasant note to the Secretary of the Society of the War of 1812, New Jersey Branch, accepts his election as honorary member and extends to the society his thanks for the honor.

Miss Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, and Miss Wainwright, daughter of Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., were given an informal reception on Nov. 26 by Mrs. Francis Schroeder, 137 Madison avenue, New York city, whose guests they have been for several days.

Mrs. Eskridge, wife of Major R. I. Eskridge, 10th Inf., and her two daughters, Miss Virginia and Miss Mary, are spending the winter with Mrs. Eskridge's mother, Mrs. Gen. I. I. Stevens, at No. 8 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

Major W. P. Gould, U. S. A., has left Indianapolis, Ind., for Flagstaff, Ariz.

Captain John McEl. Hyde, Depot Quartermaster at Boston, Mass., is spending a few weeks at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., for the benefit of his health.

Army officers lately in New York city are: Col. E. P. Vollum, Brevoort House; Gen. W. R. Shafter, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Windsor Hotel; Gen. H. W. Lawton.

Mr. Roland F. Molineux, son of Gen. E. L. Molineux, was married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, Nov. 29, to Miss Blanche Chesebrough, a young lady who is well known in society and musical circles.

Captain Henry J. Reilly, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Hamilton, was at Fort Riley, Kan., this week and was the recipient of much hospitable attention. He is shipping baggage left there when the battery went to the front.

Mrs. Charles Ray will spend the winter in Baltimore, much to the regret of a wide circle of friends in Washington. Paymaster Ray will remain on duty at the Navy Pay Office there until the completion of his tour of shore duty.

Chief Engr. Robert Potts, U. S. N. (retired), has reopened his house at 1748 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will reside here the coming season. His son is completing his education at the Georgetown University.

Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 2d U. S. Cav., is at present with her husband at Atlanta, Ga., but as soon as the regiment goes to Havana will go to Chicago to spend the winter with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Thos. F. Barr.

We regret to learn that Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th U. S. Infantry, who left the Newport hospital last September after a serious attack of Cuban malarial fever, is at present confined to his bed with chills and fever at his home in Lafayette, La.

Mrs. Richard Davenport, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Davenport, of the Navy, has returned to Washington from a pleasant visit at Montrose, near Baltimore, with relatives. Lieut. Comdr. Davenport is in command of the Fish Commission vessel Fish Hawk.

Major General W. R. Shafter returned to Governors Island Nov. 30, from a short visit to New Haven, Conn., where he was the guest of Mayor Acker. While there he was received with great enthusiasm and held one public and several private receptions.

Mrs. Barnitz, wife of Col. Albert Barnitz, has withdrawn the suit to contest the will of her father, as there has been a compromise, and the large estate is equally divided between Mrs. Barnitz and her sister, Mrs. Mead, the only children in the family.

Brig. Gen. E. H. Liscum, U. S. V., who, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, was badly wounded July 1 in the capture of San Juan Hill, was on Nov. 19 stopping at the Hotel Rennet, Baltimore, Md. He is accompanied by his wife.

Engr. of the Fleet James Entwistle, U. S. N., of the Olympia, will complete his term of sea service on the tenth of the current month, but it is not expected that he will be relieved until the Oregon arrives at Manila. Chief Engr. Entwistle does not retire until July 8, of next year.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., is living at 1514 R street, Washington, D. C. His experience with the Naval Reserves of Illinois during the late war gives him a high value in the Bureau of Navigation, and his present duties are intimately connected with the enlisted men of the Navy.

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th U. S. Art., bade farewell to Governors Island this week and on Dec. 1 assumed command of his regiment, with station at Fort Hamilton, where he was joined by his regimental staff from Fort Wadsworth—Lieuts. Thomas Ridgway, Adjutant, and E. F. McGlathlin, Q. M.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Comdr. Clover, of the Navy, is preparing for an extensive and pretty fancy dress ball for the younger members of Washington society. Her two daughters, Dora and Beatrice, are prime favorites, and the fine residence on Q street is admirably fitted for functions of this sort.

Mrs. Hebb, widow of the late Col. Clement D. Hebb, of the United States Marine Corps, has gone to Boston, to be present at the wedding of her sister, Mrs. M. H. Grant. Mrs. Grant marries Judge Keyes, of the New Hampshire bar. Miss Hebb will spend the winter in New York with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Boyd, widow of the late Commo. Boyd, U. S. N.

The unfortunate illness of Mrs. Merritt has been the occasion of much anxiety to Gen. Merritt and the family of his wife. Mrs. Merritt was taken ill with typhoid fever while on her way to Europe, four days out from New York, and her marriage took place at once upon her arrival in London by the advice of her physician. Her mother and brother were with her.

Mrs. Farquhar, wife of the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is taking great interest in social affairs in that social city, and has given one or more very pleasant dancing entertainments since the advent of cold weather. Commo. Farquhar has made many and warm friends by the fairness and justice of his administration of affairs in the Navy Yard under his command.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., passed through Omaha recently on his way to the China station to join Admiral Dewey's flagship, which gives the "Excelsior" an opportunity to say many good things concerning him, among them: "We predict a brilliant future to Lieut. Niblack, wherever he may be, and if an action is precipitated over there at the Philippines, or any of the guerilla warfare follows that is expected upon our acquisition of the island, he will be heard from."

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., was the guest of the Brooklyn Club, New York city, Borough of Brooklyn, at a banquet in his honor on Nov. 25 at the clubhouse, which was handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. He held a reception for an hour before the banquet, and there were 102 persons at the table. Admiral Schley during the evening gave a vivid picture of the firing from the two fleets, which followed the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape. It was, he said, the most beautiful sight he had ever seen.

The office address of Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in New York is 10 East 23d street. His home address is 12 Fifth avenue. His office in Burlington, Vt., is open every day, so that communications sent there will find him. Gen. Howard reports that the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., is doing finely; subscriptions to the amount of \$5,561 have been received. Subscriptions sent to Gen. Howard will be duly acknowledged. Of this university Dr. D. K. Pearson says: "The location is right, the farm is ample to give employment to a large number of young men, by which they can pay their way, and the agricultural education is of vast importance to the whole mountain people."

Capt. H. H. Benham, U. S. A. (Major, U. S. V.), has returned from Puerto Rico temporarily indisposed from fever. He is at the Grand Hotel, New York.

Col. J. W. Barlow, C. E., U. S. A., and family, have taken an apartment in the Albany, Broadway and 51st street, where it is their intention to remain at least for the winter.

The City Council of Portsmouth, Va., has passed a resolution declaring that Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, U. S. N., for many years on duty at the Naval Hospital there, "has done much to beautify the naval park, the use and enjoyment of which has been freely allowed our people, and has ever courteously received committees from this body. It seems but proper that this body show some appreciation of his services; that the City Clerk write Medical Director Cleborne that the Common Council of the city appreciate the good work he has done, and regret that he will so soon leave us for other and, we hope, agreeable duty. That they wish him God-speed."

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A. D. C., of Gen. Merritt's staff, is still on temporary duty with Gen. Greene at Havana. Shortly after arriving in Paris, Gen. Merritt received a cable from Gen. Greene, saying: "Am starting for Cuba. My division is to be the first to go to Havana. Will you lend me Mott for three months?" Gen. Merritt granted Capt. Mott permission to join Gen. Greene if he thought proper, and the Captain left for Cuba as soon as he recovered from the illness which was then prostrating him. Capt. Mott is with Gen. Greene under orders from the War Department to join his staff for "temporary duty." When this duty is over, or whenever Gen. Merritt requires his services, he will return to the General's personal staff.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," referring to the painter artist Brumidi, now dead, recalls the fact that his immense painting over the altar of St. Aloysius Church, Washington, D. C., is still one of the sights of the city, and says: It is tradition that the wife of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, posed for the mother of the saint and was transferred to canvas with close fidelity. The lady was Miss Adele Cutts, a famous beauty of Washington. As the wife and widow of Stephen A. Douglas, and subsequently as the wife of Gen. Robert Williams, Adj. Gen., U. S. A., retired, she attended the church. Visitors went to view the picture, and to compare the mother of the saint with the original as she sat in her devotions. The story is recalled by the fact that one of the weddings of the coming week will be that of a daughter of this beautiful woman.

The following officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Brig. Gen. T. A. Baldwin, Lieut. Andrew Hero, 4th Art.; Lieut. J. F. Preston, Jr., 7th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Gordon, 18th Inf.; Capt. A. L. Scott, 7th Cav.; Maj. J. H. Kellogg, retired; Capt. Arthur Thompson, U. S. V.; Col. W. H. Burgoyne, U. S. V.; Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Capt. L. S. Kelly, U. S. V.; Maj. J. H. Hepburn, U. S. V.; Capt. H. L. Jenkins, U. S. V.; Col. J. R. Compton, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Wm. Swift, U. S. V.; Chaplain J. D. Parker, retired; Capt. H. C. Fisher, Med. Dept.; Capt. S. W. Dunning, 16th Inf.; Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; Maj. Valery Havard, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Col. A. M. Hughes, U. S. V.; Lieut. B. V. Davis, U. S. V.; Maj. H. H. Benham, U. S. V.; Maj. E. W. Stone, retired; Capt. S. N. Bridgeman, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. E. N. Burr, U. S. V.

A pretty wedding took place at Christ Church, Yokohama, Nov. 2, that of Beatrice Stewart, eldest daughter of Steward Eldridge, M. D. F., foreign Health Officer of the Port, to Mr. Frederic May Teguot, eldest son of Chevalier Henry Teguot, of Copenhagen, Denmark. The bridesmaids were the Misses Divers, Muriel Thomas, Elsie Morse, and Clara Copmann; the three little flower girls, Miss Carol Merriman, Miss Cynthia Pakenham, and Miss Alice Walter. The best man was Mr. George Philip, and Messrs. H. W. Fraser, F. J. Hall, G. M. Woolsey, S. Warming and F. C. Davis acted as ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rector, the Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, and at its conclusion a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Some handsome presents were received from all parts of Japan, Europe, and America. The honeymoon will be spent at Daushu.

The Lotos Club of New York entertained Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral H. Erben, U. S. N., retired; Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Capt. C. F. Goodrich and Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, U. S. V. Admiral Schley said: "It ought to be said that the matchless victory of the peerless Dewey on May 1 and the victory of July 3 off Santiago, supported by the beautiful work of our Army in the field before Santiago, were due to the vigilance of the Navy Department and its officers. How well our work was done the wrecks lying off the southern coast of Cuba can tell." General Randolph, in responding to the toast of "The Army," described the tribulations of the Army in Cuba, and the assistance it had received from the Navy. Speaking of the food, he said it made every one think that New York was a million miles away, and that the only man who didn't complain of hardship was the one who had a cracker in his pocket and who fell in the river. From time to time, he said, the soldiers could hear the booming of the Navy's guns. "Then," he said, "we knew they were with us, and we would have given our eyeteeth to have been with them." Even the chills and fever did not escape Gen. Randolph's raillery, and he laughingly told how, when he was taken with fever, he had swallowed so much quinine that the next day "he had no more legs than a mermaid."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the two weeks ending Nov. 30, 1898: Maj. T. J. Wint, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. E. P. Stone and wife, U. S. N.; Capt. L. R. Hare, U. S. A.; Capt. E. C. Carter, U. S. A.; Maj. G. McC. Derby, U. S. A.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Wade, U. S. A.; Col. John Simpson, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. T. Cole, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. C. E. Tayman, U. S. A.; Gen. M. C. Butler, U. S. A.; W. J. Barnett, U. S. N.; Capt. E. L. Munson, U. S. A.; Maj. A. G. Hennisee and wife, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Thompson, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Maj. V. Havard, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. G. Hannum, U. S. N.; Col. E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., and wife; Capt. G. M. Downey, U. S. A.; Capt. W. P. Rogers, U. S. A.; Col. J. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Col. J. M. Brown, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A.; U. S. A.; Maj. J. M. Kelley, U. S. A.; Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., and wife; P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, U. S. N.; Chaplain W. O. Holway, U. S. N.; Col. J. I. Rogers, U. S. A.; Col. E. Hunter, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. Rice, U. S. A.; Chaplain W. F. Morrison, U. S. N.; Comdr. Jas. M. Miller, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. L. Durfee, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. W. Ficus, U. S. A.; Maj. A. G. Hennisee, U. S. A.; Col. C. E. Compton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Compton; Capt. S. W. Miller, U. S. A.; Maj. T. J. Wint, U. S. A.; Col. A. S. Burt, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. E. Tayman, U. S. A.; Adm. R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stembel; Mrs. M. Miller, wife of Capt. Miller, U. S. N.; Col. A. C. Girard, U. S. A.; Maj. W. B. Banister, U. S. A.; Maj. F. S. Dodge, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. J. M. Bell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bell; Paymr. G. E. Hendee, U. S. N., wife and daughter; Ensign G. R. Marvell, U. S. N.; Paymr. G. H. Read, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. A. Martin, U. S. A.



Capt. L. Lomis, 5th U. S. Art., is at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Asst. Engr. G. B. Massey, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Boston Navy Yard, is now attached to the Buffalo.

P. A. Engr. C. B. Price, U. S. N., is at Newport News, Va., where he is on duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Coe, 13th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y., Nov. 29 from a short Thanksgiving leave.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival at Fort Trumbull, Conn., has assumed command of that post.

Lieut. G. H. Estes, Jr., 20th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival in Topeka, Kan., where he has established a regimental recruiting office.

Capt. E. L. Butts, Assistant Adjutant General (Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Infantry), visited friends in New York city and at Governors Island this week.

Capt. F. K. Ward, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to look up troop property to take with him to Fort Keogh, Mont.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., is at Yerba Buena Island, on the Pacific coast, for duty in connection with the establishing of a training station there.

Maj. Francis J. Ives, Brigade Surgeon, has relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and has gone to Americus, Ga., for duty with the 1st Army Corps.

Gen. E. P. Ewers (Lieutenant Colonel, 9th U. S. Infantry) has assumed command of the District of Mayari, a portion of the territory included in the Department of Santiago.

Lieut. R. C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Infantry, son of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. Army, retired, has opened a recruiting office for his regiment at 82 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is at 2005 O street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ayres' mother, Mrs. Gen. T. J. Rodman, is to spend the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Ayres.

Miss Helen Boardman, sister of Naval Cadet W. H. Boardman, who was killed at Puerto Rico, was married Nov. 20, at Andover, to Hon. William S. Knox, of Lawrence, Mass., Member of Congress.

Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 22d Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of Santiago, Cuba, is preparing a plan for the organization of a native Cuban regiment, which Gen. Wood is to submit to the War Department.

Maj. L. O. Parker, 22d U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of Fort Crook and his regiment, Gen. Harry C. Egbert (the Colonel), and Lieut. Col. Charles Porter being absent on sick leave. The latter is expected to join soon.

#### SOME EBBITT HOUSE GOSSIP.

Washington, D. C.,  
Nov. 28, 1898.

The Ebbitt House has again put on its (old) war-time spirit and as of old blazes with the brilliancy of booted, spurred and uniformed Volunteer officers, as its corridors were wont to show off "Generals galore" nearly four decades ago. There are not so many Volunteer enlisted soldiers met with on the streets. To sit in the lobby for a few hours shows that the Ebbitt is not altogether secured by the Volunteers, but shelters many Regular officers of the Army and Navy, for one hears the cheery voices of many gallant veterans, among them Maj. Theo. J. Wint, who still hobbles about with the aid of crutches. The Major is happily recovering the use of his left hip joint, which was riveted by a Mauser ball on the event of his heading his squadron to the top of the San Juan Hill close by the sunken road, July 1. Maj. Wint was, on that day, permitted to put in nearly a full day's work before being "toted" to the rear.

There are numerous Yanko-Spanko "heroes" here, and there are "some" soldiers who, by following the modest custom of the service, are unrecognized by only those comrades and friends who can "spot" the soldier the moment the eyes catch sight of him. However, it doesn't require the knocking down of a man to make him "pick out a Regular," as a martial-spirited woman remarks as Gen. Liscum passes to the dining room with his wife. Mrs. Liscum shows no more the anxious feelings of the days when the transport carried her "soldier boy" from Fort Tampa with his 25th "brunettes." Like other Army wives, Mrs. Liscum went to the rear from Tampa and made a fresh start for Cuba via Key West, intending to devote her time to nursing the expected sick and wounded soldiers, little dreaming that her fears would be realized to the extent of soothing her hero's wound among the first to reach Fort Monroe. How well she did her part with the surgeon's aid is shown in the features of the gallant Gen. Liscum, who, though having to carry his arm slung across his breast to ease a badly fractured collar bone, is as cheerful as when he recovered from the wounds inflicted upon him during the war for the preservation of the Union.

It is whispered that the Brigadier General vacancies in the Regular Army are to rotate until all the meritorious field officers are retired with that grade. Gen. Liscum's modesty, of course, prevents his speaking in his own behalf.

Gen. "Andy" Burt, who, by the early recognition of his ability, was taken from the command of his (25th) Regiment, and thus deprived of the glories accruing to those who took part at El Caney and San Juan, is also an Ebbitt guest of distinction. Mrs. Burt is in Chicago, unfortunately, not enjoying the best of health.

Capt. Taylor, 9th Cav., has sufficiently recovered from the Mauser wound received in his neck when successfully charging the second San Juan Hill, after having captured the first hill, to assume his duties as treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home here.

Surg. V. Havard, the veteran Gen. Eugene Carr, and Mrs. Carr; Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf., who has had a hard season attending to the wants of Volunteer organizations; Capt. G. M. Downey, Col. J. M. Brown, Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Capt. J. S. Thompson, Maj. J. M. Kelley, Lieuts. S. Rice and W. W. Fliscus, Maj. A. G. Hennisee, Maj. W. B. Banister and F. S. Dodge, Col. A. C. Girard and E. Hunter are guests of the Ebbitt.

Maj. W. C. Manning, Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards and Adjutant C. E. Tayman, Lieutenant Smedberg, and Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., are among those who distinguished themselves at Santiago, Lieut. Durfee having the honor of El Caney to offset the first day at San Juan.

Col. and Mrs. C. E. Compton, Capt. S. W. Miller, 5th Inf.; Col. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, Col. J. I. Rodgers and a host of other prominent officers are among the habitués of the Ebbitt.

Col. (Gen.) J. H. Patterson, who was Mauser's victim at San Juan, was gladly welcomed here very recently.

He, too, has recovered the use of his thigh bone to the extent of indulging in carefully taken steps.

During a visit to the War Department I was much gratified on being shown through and having explained to me, the great benefits afforded by the privileges of the War Department library. The collections and arrangement of the numerous books are not excelled in their class in any of the larger libraries met with.

Another surprise was the difference in the transacting of business and social calls by Adj. Gen. Corbin over the times of bygone years. To send in a card is to receive an invitation to "Walk in." Though Gen. Corbin may be surrounded by a dozen people, urging as many matters of importance, with pleasant manner, he takes time to request the last comer to "Be seated, please," while he moves from one to another of his callers and without ostentatious displays rapidly of the multitudinous demands upon his time.

It was pleasant to meet Capt. Ennis and family in their arsenal quarters, which, by the by, shows by the packed household effects the unsettled condition of an Army officer's family, who never know whether to unpack or ship them to the remotest end of our expanded territory. Capt. Ennis has recovered from the severe attack of Santiago fever. He, with Capt. Cummings, did fine work with the mortar batteries during the bombardment of Santiago in lieu of what they may have accomplished had they had their siege guns at hand and posted to their advantage. However, their mortars potted the enemy most charmingly.

Gen. Garcia and retinue are among the visiting "Great Guns" booked for a "personally conducted tour." I hope the fact that Gen. Garcia and his troops will receive the appreciation due them for the excellent way in which they performed all the outpost duty for the 5th Corps during its Santiago trip. Their labor was not a sinature by any means as the harsh critics would have the public believe. To the contrary, it was such as to save fully one-half of the 5th Corps for duty of whipping the Spaniards in the trenches.

Manager Burch, on Tuesday night, prepared and served a banquet, as elegant as it was appetizing, to the 1st D. C. Volunteers, who honored their Colonel on this event of their leaving the service. Gen. Miles and many prominent military people shared in the honors of the banquet.

Members of Congress are now appearing and resuming their last year's suits, in the Ebbitt. There are several families of distinguished naval officers among the "permanents"—in fact, what would the Army and Navy do without the Ebbitt with its affable H. C. Burch and his efficient co-workers to welcome old and new friends.

Maj. J. T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., is among the prominent transients at the Ebbitt, who are en route to their new assignments. This meritorious officer will fill the position of Chief of Ordnance to Gen. Wheeler. It was to the forethought of Maj. Thompson, who appreciated the fact that Lieut. Parker, 13th Inf., was the right man to command the Gatling battery, that the 5th Corps received the full benefits of the "Hummers" at San Juan.

Lieut. Edwards' right hip is fast getting into its normal condition as its Mauser perforation, though painful, is healing nicely.

MARCOTTE.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

#### DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

1. Dept. of Porto Rico.—Hdqs., San Juan; Comdr., Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. V.
2. Dept. of the East.—Hdqs., Governors Island, N. Y.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
3. Dept. of California.—Hdqs., San Francisco, Cal.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
4. Dept. of the Columbia.—Hdqs., Vancouver Barracks; Comdr., Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V.
5. Dept. of the Pacific.—Hdqs., Manila, P. I.; Comdr., Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V.
6. Dept. of the Gulf.—Hdqs., Atlanta, Ga.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. V.
7. Dept. of the Lakes.—Hdqs., Chicago, Ill.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
8. Dept. of the Dakota.—Hdqs., St. Paul, Minn.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, U. S. V.
9. Dept. of the Colorado.—Hdqs., Denver, Col.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
10. Dept. of the Missouri.—Hdqs., Omaha, Neb.; Comdr., Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V.
11. Dept. of Santiago.—Hdqs., Santiago de Cuba; Comdr., Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

(Note.—The Commanders are arranged in the order of seniority under their present rank.)

#### G. O. 12, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 12, 1898.

I. With the exception of such taxes as have been expressly abolished by the Major General Commanding the Department all imposts established in this island by the Spanish Government, and especially the territorial tax levied on rural and town property, on cultivation and cattle growing, and on industry and commerce, shall continue in force as heretofore until otherwise determined, as also the regulations issued for their assessment and collection.

II. The Secretary of Finance and other officials and agents charged with the collection of said taxes shall proceed at once with the greatest diligence to collect them, instituting the necessary proceedings for the collection of those due, or in arrears from last year, these funds being absolutely needed to defray the manifold expenses of the civil administration which is now under military direction.

The Major General Commanding hopes that, without having to resort to extreme measures, taxpayers and officials alike will hasten to perform their duties, thereby avoiding the attending losses and responsibilities.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

M. V. SHERIDAN, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.,  
Chief of Staff.

#### G. O. 13, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 12, 1898.

Maj. James T. Dean, Chief Ordnance Officer U. S. V. (1st Lieut. 14th U. S. Inf.), is announced as Mustering Officer of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 14, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 15, 1898.

The verbal orders of the Department Commander of Oct. 24, 1898, directing Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. V., to perform the duties of Judge Advocate of the Department during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy J. A. Gen. U. S. A., are hereby confirmed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

M. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 19, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, NOV. 13, 1898.

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. Gen., having reported at these headquarters pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department of the 5th inst., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 19, 1898.

I. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned: Army Corps Badges.—By direction of the Secretary of

War, the corps badges prescribed in G. O. 90, July 15, 1896, from this office, are a part of the uniform of the Army, and serve as marks of identification the same as the symbols of the various arms of the service and the different staff corps. The proper badge should be habitually worn as prescribed by all officers and enlisted men attached to an Army corps. To wear the badge of two or more Army corps at the same time would defeat the object of their use, and be as incongruous as for a man transferred from one regiment to another to wear the numbers and symbols of both.

Upon occasions of ceremony, however, the badges to which officers and soldiers are properly entitled may be worn as prescribed in par. 1551, Army Regulations, the badge designating the wearer's proper corps to be worn separately above the line. (Decision Sec. War, Nov. 17, 98—158061 A. G. O.)

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular 45, Oct. 27, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows: Privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., who have been transferred from Volunteer regiments which are to be mustered out of the service, will, if they so request, be discharged (not mustered out) and furnished final statements as of date of the receipt of the order in each case from this office by the proper officer under whom they are serving, provided that their service has been honest and faithful. The applications of such men will be forwarded by the Surgeons commanding hospitals and ambulance companies through military channels to the Adjutant General with as little delay as practicable. Applications for discharge of men of the Hospital Corps who enlisted in that corps, or who were transferred from regiments still in service, will not be approved except under extraordinary circumstances. In forwarding all applications for discharge, Surgeons will see that the date of enlistment or of transfer to the Hospital Corps is correctly stated, with character of the service of the applicant.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 51, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 25, 1898.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Military Record.—The words "served during the Spanish-American War, 1898," may be written after the word "expeditions" under the heading "Military Record" on the back of the discharge paper of enlisted men who served during the war with Spain, and in addition thereto the country in which the soldier served may also be stated; for example, "served during the Spanish-American War, 1898, in Cuba," "in Porto Rico," or "in the Philippines," as the case may be. (Decision Sec. War, Nov. 19, 98—158065 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### G. O. 150, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 26, 1898.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, deserters from Volunteer organizations that have been mustered out, or are being prepared for muster out of the service, who may surrender or be apprehended, when it is impracticable to bring them to trial before a general court martial will be discharged without honor with forfeiture of traveling allowances as soon after surrender or apprehension as practicable by commanding officers of posts or mustering officers. In such cases, when muster-out rolls have not been closed, the deserters will be taken up on the rolls under the heading "Discharged," and their full record of service will be given as required by par. 1351, Army Regulations. When the muster-out rolls of the organization have been closed, special report of action taken in each case will be made by the officer to the Adjutant General of the Army.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, enlisted men discharged in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, or other places outside of the United States, will be provided free transportation to the United States on Government transports upon direction of the commanding officers in the several localities, and will be subsisted by the Subsistence Department to the port of destination, and will not be entitled to travel pay from port of embarkation to the United States, nor to commutation of rations for the time so subsisted on the transports. Upon arrival in the United States they will be furnished with travel pay by the Pay Department to the places of their enlistment, as in all other cases of soldiers discharged on final statements.

The fact that such transportation and subsistence have been furnished must be noted on the final statements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles. H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

#### G. O. 19, DEPT. DAKOTA, NOV. 23, 1898.

Announces that the months of December, 1898, and January, February and March, 1899, are designated for the lyceum course at the several posts.

#### G. O. 38, DEPT. COLUMBIA, NOV. 23, 1898.

Announces that the Officers' Lyceum season for this Department will comprise the period from Dec. 10, 1898 to April 9, 1899, and gives instructions for the holding of the same.

#### G. O. 151, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 26, 1898.

I. Publishes the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art., is president, instituted at the request of 1st Lieut. Jeremiah G. Fennessey, R. Q. M. 9th Mass. Vol. Inf., to investigate certain allegations made in the public press of Boston as to the conduct of Lieut. Fennessey between July 1, 1898, and Sept. 1, 1898. The Court finds among other things, after having received the evidence of every available officer, enlisted man and civilian who could possibly give any evidence to prove the allegations made by the public press of Boston against Lieut. Fennessey, that Lieut. Fennessey performed the duties of Regimental Quartermaster during the campaign in Cuba as well as any officer of the same experience could have done under the same difficult circumstances.

The opinion of the Court is that not a particle of evidence has been adduced which in the slightest degree shows cowardice on the part of Lieut. Fennessey.

That there is no evidence that he was lazy, incompetent or neglected any duty which he was required to perform.

That the allegations made in the public press of Boston, referred to the Court of Inquiry for investigation, are false, unfounded and malicious.

That Capt. George F. H. Murray, Co. B; Capt. John H. Dunn, Co. I; 2d Lieut. Michael J. Desmond, Co. B, and 2d Lieut. James A. Cury, Co. I, all of the 9th Regt., Mass. Vol. Inf., are subjects for military discipline.

II. The following are the orders of the War Department in the case:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 22, 1898.  
The proceedings, findings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of 1st Lieut. Jeremiah G. Fennessey, R. Q. M., 9th Mass. Vol. Inf., are approved.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

#### G. O. 87, ART. SCHOOL, NOV. 30, 1898.

Prescribes the practical military exercises for the month of December. These include physical drill, including the setting-up exercises, Army Drill Regulations, the first set, rifle drill, Butt's Manual of Physical Drill, and the principles of the double step. There will be daily heavy artillery drill, military signaling, except Saturdays and Sundays. Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., is appointed Fire Marshal.

#### CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. EAST, DEC. 1, 1898.

The appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, Jan. 1, 1899," comes to be available for disbursements after Dec. 31, 1898. Post Commissaries, Surgeons in charge of hospitals, and Recruiting Officers in the Department will pay all outstanding debts against that appropriation to Dec. 31, 1898, and on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, place to the credit of their deposit account (A. R. 584), all funds of that appropriation remaining in their personal possession, and request the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or national bank depository, as the case may be, to deposit the entire balance to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, under A. R. 608 and 609.

The expenses of the Subsistence Department from Jan. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, will be paid from the appropriation "Subsistence of the Army, 1899."

Post Commissaries, Surgeons in charge of hospitals, and Recruiting Officers in the Department will forward to the Chief Commissary of the Department not later than Dec. 15, 1898, estimates for such subsistence funds of this appro-



priation as may be needed by them for a period of two months' disbursements, commencing Jan. 1, 1899.

By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter. **M. BARBER, A. A. G.**

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

So much of G. O. 162, W. D. Oct. 7, 1898, as relates to Brig. Gen. James R. Waites, U. S. V., as amended by W. D. order dated Oct. 31, 1898, is suspended until further orders. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James K. Thompson, A. A. G. U. S. V., to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty until Jan. 10, 1899, then to proper station. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen. of the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, will proceed to Summerville, S. C., for the purpose of inspecting tentage for the 14th Va. Vol. Inf. He will also make a general inspection of the troops of the 2d Brigade and the camp at Summerville. (1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 25.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J. A. U. S. V., will proceed from Huntsville, Ala., to Manila, Philippine Islands, for duty, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles L. Jewett, J. A. U. S. V., who will return to the U. S. and proceed to his home. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, J. A. U. S. V., will report for duty as Judge Advocate of 4th Corps. (W. D., Nov. 26.)  
Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy J. A. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment as Judge Advocate of that department. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward B. Harrison, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will superintend the loading and shipping of all public property now at Guayama, P. R., except that necessary for the maintenance of a two-company post there. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Capt. Arthur Thompson, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the Q. M. steamer Mobile. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M. U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

The leave granted Maj. William A. Wadsworth, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Sick leave for 15 days is granted Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., to take effect at the expiration of ordinary leave. (S. O. 276, D. E., Nov. 28.)

The following assignments are ordered: Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., to duty as Special Inspector of the Q. M. Dept., and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel; Maj. Theodore E. True, Q. M. U. S. A., to duty in charge of the principal depot of the Q. M. Dept., in Washington, D. C., to date from Nov. 26, 1898, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., will report to the Q. M. General U. S. A., for duty as medical superintendent of transportation. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. Joseph E. Willard, A. Q. M. U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., for assignment as A. Q. M., 7th Corps. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. Julius A. Penn, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 2d U. S. Inf.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Brigade Q. M., will proceed to Albany, Ga. (1st Corps, Nov. 28.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Samuel N. Bridgman, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Maj. Elmore F. Taggart, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., via Fort Thomas, Ky. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Comy. Sergt. Stephen E. Burgoine will be sent to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Comy. Sergt. John Brown, now at Long Island Head Battery, Boston, Mass., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Capt. Charles W. Neal, C. S. U. S. V., will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of that corps, to relieve Capt. John M. Tobin, C. S. U. S. V. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

Par. 7, S. O. 171, W. D., July 22, 1898, is amended by striking out New York City, N. Y., as an important depot of the Subsistence Department and Omaha, Neb., is designated as an important depot to which officers of that department are assignable to duty, for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies. Capt. John H. Duval, C. S. U. S. A., is assigned to the duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that depot, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major. Capt. Duval will also report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Maj. Herbert Katz, C. S. U. S. V., who will proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Comy. Sergt. John C. Walser (appointed Nov. 18, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Battery C, 5th U. S. Art.), Fort Hancock, N. J., will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

Comy. Sergt. Charles L. Gemmer (appointed Nov. 19, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 15th U. S. Inf.), Huntsville, Ala., will be sent to Guantanamo, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. Stewart M. Brice, C. S. U. S. V., A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Ontario, Oswego, and ascertain what is required to complete the preparations for occupancy of the post by Co. C, 9th Inf., under orders to take station there from Madison Barracks. (S. O. 276, D. E., Nov. 28.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, C. S. U. S. A. (S. O. 162, D. E., Nov. 28.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, 1898, is granted Maj. Herbert Katz, Chief Comy. of Sub. U. S. V. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

So much of par. 20, S. O. 275, W. D., Nov. 21, as relates to Comy. Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Comy. Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick (appointed Nov. 18, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 10th U. S. Inf.), will be sent to Fort Branciflora, Fla., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Marcus J. Polack, who will be sent to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. Matt. R. Peterson, C. S. U. S. V., A. D. C., having tendered his resignation as Major, 161st Ind. Vol. Inf., is honorably discharged the service as Major of said regiment. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, C. S. U. S. V., to Cienfuegos, Cuba, as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C. S. U. S. V., will join the transport Comai for duty as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on that transport, in charge of the distribution of subsistence supplies to the destitute Cubans. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief Comy., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, 1st Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A. (1st Corps, Nov. 29.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons will repair to San Juan: M. M. Dolan, Coamo; J. J. Gilhuly, Coamo; E. F. McClendon, Coamo; E. Parish, Mayaguez. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surg., Dept. of Puerto Rico, will proceed to Ponce and inspect the general hospital. During the absence of Col. Hoff, Asst. Surg. F. P. Reynolds will take charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon. (D. P. R., Nov. 10.)

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will make a special sanitary inspection of camp near Fort Winfield Scott and of the old fort itself with view to the suitability of the caemments therein, for the quartering of troops. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

A. A. Surgs. T. A. McCulloch and W. H. I. O'Malley, U. S. A., are assigned to duty at Honolulu, H. I. (D. Cal., Nov. 14.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. Axel Ames, U. S. A. (D. P. R., Nov. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Frank B. Robinson, U. S. A., to duty in Division Field Hospital at San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Y. Brownlee, U. S. A., to duty on transport Tacoma. (D. Cal., Nov. 18.)

Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Par. 47, S. O. 273, W. D., Nov. 18, 1898, relating to A. A. Surg. Herbert J. Harris, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

A. A. Surg. George D. Ramsay will proceed to Fort Slocum. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Alexander W. Nettleroth, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the Battalion of Signal Corps stationed at Macdon. Ga. (1st Army Corps, Nov. 23.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Dunwoody, U. S. A., will proceed to Cripple Creek, Colo., for annulment of his contract. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

So much of par. 20, S. O. 239, W. D., Oct. 10, 1898, as relates to Acting Hosp. Stwd. Ernest L. Harris, is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

Maj. Marshall W. Wood, Surg. U. S. A., will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty at Honolulu, H. I. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

The following transfers are made: Hosp. Stwd. Nicolas Lommel, now at Fort Reno, O. T., to Santiago, Cuba; Hosp. Stwd. Martin Rose, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg., will proceed to New York City and report to the president of the Investigating Commission. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 24.)

The following named officers are relieved from the assignments made in G. O. 171, W. D., Oct. 21, 1898, and are assigned as follows: Maj. William S. Bryant, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, for duty as Surgeon of that brigade; Maj. George B. Bunn, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Haabrouck, U. S. V., commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, for duty as Surgeon of that brigade. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

Hosp. Stwd. Matthew Nell, to Fort Delaware, Del.; Hosp. Stwd. Hermann W. Riess, to Augusta, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Hosp. Stwd. George W. Mullen will be sent to the hospital ship Relief upon the arrival of that vessel at New York. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Charles S. Stern, U. S. A., is extended 20 days. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will report at Portland, Me., for duty as examining Surgeon of 8th U. S. V. Signal Corps Co. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, A. A. G. U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for assignment to duty as A. A. G., 4th Corps. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on business pertaining to the Medical Department. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Dept. of Puerto Rico, from Sept. 25, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, on business pertaining to the purchase of his studies with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Sick leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. E. Van Hood, U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will report to Maj. Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., commanding U. S. hospital ship Relief, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

A. A. Surg. Frederick Hadra, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

A. A. Surg. Verdo B. Gregory, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

A. A. Surg. Henry S. Greenleaf, U. S. A., will proceed at once to Huntsville, Ala., as witness before a G. C. M. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Frank Lahua will proceed to Fort Monroe. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 27.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Pascoe, now at Governors Island, will report for duty to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital at Bedloe Island, for duty. (S. O. 279, D. E., Dec. 1.)

A. A. Surg. Ralph L. Taylor, U. S. A., to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Edwin P. Wolfe, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Force, Huntsville, Ala.: R. E. Caldwell, from Richmond, Va.; Charles Farmer, from Lexington, Ky. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg. U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Medical Officers convened to meet at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, to relieve Maj. William H. Arthur, Surg. U. S. A. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Par. 40, S. O. 278, W. D., Nov. 25, 1898, relating to Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surg. U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., and late Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Surgeon U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Dept. of Puerto Rico, to date from Sept. 25, 1898. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. Edwin P. Gardner, Surg. U. S. A., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Maj. Edgar A. Mcnair, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., to Athens, Ga., for duty as Chief Surgeon, 3d Division. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. Richard W. Johnson, Brigade Surg. U. S. V., will report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Chicago, Ill. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

A. A. Surg. Frederick W. Fabricius, U. S. A., to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Par. 38, S. O. 277, W. D., Nov. 23, 1898, relating to Maj. Marshall W. Wood, Surg. U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Hosp. Stwd. James T. Harbin will be discharged the service of the U. S. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

Hosp. Steward V. R. Steiner is assigned to the Brigade Hospital at Macon, Ga. (1st Corps, Nov. 24.)

A. A. Surg. L. S. Hughes and H. H. Duke, U. S. A., to duty at Macon, Ga. (1st Corps, Nov. 25.)

Hosp. Steward Milton T. Esterly, to duty, Brigade Hospital, Macon, Ga. (1st Corps, Nov. 26.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of Nov. 30, 1898, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Chief Paymr., clerks and messengers, Department Headquarters, at Fort Douglas, Utah, Russell and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., Wingate, N. M., and Logan, Colo.

By Maj. W. H. Combs, Paymr., at Fort Bayard, N. M., Apache, Grant, Apache, and San Carlos, A. T., and Fort Washable, Wyoming and Du Chene, Utah. (D. Colo., Nov. 25.)

Maj. Harry L. Rogers, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Delaware, Del., and Fort McHenry, Md., for payment of troops. Maj. George C. Stewart and James W. Dawes, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will assist him. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr. U. S. A., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Myer, Sheridan Point, and Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, N. C., for payment of troops at these posts. Maj. Eugene Coffin and Pierre C. Stevens, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will assist him. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr. U. S. A., to Havana, Cuba, for assignment as Chief Paymaster. Maj. Benjamin F. Havens, Joseph S. Wilkins, Clark M. Carr, S. Heih Tyler and John R. Lynch, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. William W. Gilbert, Paymr. U. S. A., and Maj. William J. Black, Merrill W. Lang, Robert B. Huston and Hamilton S. Wallace, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will take station at Headquarters, Dept. of the Gulf, Atlanta. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. Daniel W. Arnold, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., to duty in Washington, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Maj. B. E. Ruff, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Portage, Maunston, Tomah, Sparta, La Crosse, Neillsville, Wausau and Marinette, Wis., to pay troops. (D. L., Nov. 28.)

Maj. H. B. May, Addl. Paymr., will proceed to such places in the State of Massachusetts as may be necessary, and pay the 6th Mass. Vol. Inf., to include muster of Oct. 31. (S. O. 279, D. E., Dec. 1.)

Maj. J. P. Baker, Paymr. U. S. V., will pay the 21st Kansas, vice Maj. W. H. Hammer, Paymr., relieved. Maj. James C. Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will assist. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

Maj. W. R. Graham, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will assist in the final payment on muster-out rolls of the 50th Iowa. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Danville, Ill. (D. L., Nov. 23.)

Maj. John C. Krause, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to pay the troops at Fort Clark and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., instead of Maj. Newton J. Foote, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V. (D. G., Nov. 25.)

Maj. William J. Cowden and Joseph S. Wilkins, Addl. Paymrs. U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., to pay the 2d Ga. Inf. (D. G., Nov. 25.)

The following assignments to pay Volunteer troops at muster-out are made: Maj. J. B. Houston, Addl. Paymr., 7th Battery, N. Y. Vol. Art., at Rochester, N. Y.; Maj. T. C. Goodman, Addl. Paymr., 3d N. Y. Vol. Inf., at Syracuse, and such other points as are necessary. (S. O. 275, D. E., Nov. 26.)

Maj. M. R. Doyon, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Me., to pay the 8th Co., Vol. Signal Corps, instead of Maj. G. D. Sherman. (S. O. 277, D. E., Nov. 29.)

Col. A. B. Carey, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymr., Dept. of the Lakes and Dakota, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on business connected with payments in the Dept. of Dakota. (D. L., Nov. 26.)

Maj. George B. Guild, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and pay the troops. (D. L., Nov. 26.)

Payments to troops on muster of Nov. 30, 1898, will be made by Maj. W. F. Tucker, Paymr. U. S. A., at Fort Brady, Mich.; by Maj. B. B. Ray, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbus Arsenal, Tenn.; by Maj. E. Bigelow, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (D. L., Nov. 26.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for 21 days, with permission to return to the U. S., to Maj. Josiah Pierce, Jr., Chief Engr. U. S. V. (D. P. R., Nov. 11.)

2d Lieut. Arthur S. Carwell, 2d U. S. V. Engrs. (Sergeant Co. B, Battalion of Engrs., U. S. A.), recently appointed, to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., will proceed to the Province and City of Santa Clara, Cuba, and thence to the several places to be occupied by the 1st Corps, for the purpose of selecting, locating and laying out the several camps, and making other arrangements necessary. (1st Corps, Nov. 29.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William J. Nicholson, Chief Ord. Officer U. S. V. (Capt. 7th U. S. Cav.), is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for Kentucky. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, U. S. V. Signal Corps, to temporary duty at Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

**1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.**  
2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Tongue River Agency, Mont. (D. D., Nov. 21.)

2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, 1st Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., is relieved from the duties assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 151, c. s., D. D., and 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., is detailed to inspect beef cattle to be delivered at the Rosebud Indian Agency, S. D., and also to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at said Agency. (D. D., Nov. 21.)

1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, R. Q. M. 1st Cav., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 59, c. s., D. M. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 59, c. s., D. M. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

Sick leave for two months to 2d Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st U. S. Cav. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st U. S. Cav., will report before the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.**  
The leave granted Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d U. S. Cav., is further extended to include Jan. 5, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d U. S. Cav., will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., as assistant mustering officer. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

**3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.**  
1st Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 3d Cav., will proceed from West Point, N. Y., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (D. E., Nov. 22.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Merrill, 3d Cav., is detailed post treasurer, librarian and officer in charge of post schools. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 26.)

Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d U. S. Cav., will join his troop. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

**4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.**  
The following transfers are made in the 4th U. S. Cav.: Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, from Troop D to Troop M; Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, from Troop M to Troop D. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Crow Agency, Mont., vice 1st Lieut. M. J. Leshan, 2d Inf., relieved. (D. D., Nov. 21.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., is further extended five days. (S. O. 184, D. Col., Nov. 22.)



**2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.**  
1st Lieut. G. F. Barney, R. Q. M., 2d Art., is detailed O. M. and Commissary of the command en route to Savannah. (Fort Adams, Nov. 23.)  
1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d U. S. Art., will report before the Examining Board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

**3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.**  
Light Batteries C and F, 3d U. S. Art., and Light Batteries R, 4th, and D, 5th U. S. Art., will proceed by transport Michigan to Savannah, Ga. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)  
Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art., is assigned to the command of the Light Artillery Battalion, consisting of Batteries F, 3d, and B, 4th Art., to date from Oct. 21, 1898. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)

2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hara, 3d Art., is assigned to the command of Light Battery F, 3d Art., to date from Oct. 21, 1898. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)  
Sergeant M. Ellicott, B, 3d Art., is detailed on special duty in connection with electrical apparatus, etc. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 28.)

The funeral of Pvt. Thomas Thomas, B, 3d Art., took place with military honors at Fort Monroe, Va., on Nov. 29.

**4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**  
Capt. William Everett, 4th Art., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Battery Point, Del., Nov. 28.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th Art., is detailed Q. M. and Ord. Officer. (Fort Constitution, Nov. 26.)  
The funeral of the late Sgt. Ira Wright, Battery E, 4th Art., took place at Fort Monroe with military honors, Nov. 23.

1st Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th Art., is appointed Adjutant; Sgt. H. A. Mark, 4th Art., detailed Act. Ord. Sergeant; and Sgt. J. Weib, 4th Art., Act. Sergeant Major. (Fort Constitution, Nov. 24.)

2d Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Constitution, Nov. 23.)  
2d Lieut. G. A. Nugent, 4th Art., is detailed Adjutant, Ordnance and Rec. Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Nov. 25.)  
Sergeant F. C. Cleaver, 1, 4th Art., is detailed Sergeant Major. (Fort Trumbull, Nov. 25.)

On the departure of Battery I, 4th Art., Ord. Sgt. John Noel will take charge of Fort Mott. (Fort Mott, Nov. 20.)  
1st Lieut. E. M. Blake, 4th Art., is detailed Post Adjutant. (Fort Adams, Nov. 23.)

2d Lieut. Geo. Williams, 4th Art., is appointed Rec. and Signal Officer; Sgt. W. H. Mattheson, M, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort Constitution, Nov. 25.)  
Sergeant John Thompson, L, 4th Art., and detachment, will proceed to Fort Mott. (Battery Point, Del., Nov. 22.)

Sergeant Eugene McDonnell, Battery L, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Battery Point, Del., Nov. 24.)  
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, 4th U. S. Art., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 26.)

**5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.**  
Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)  
The funeral of late Pvt. V. A. McCampbell, B, 5th Art., took place with military honors at Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 25.

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 23.)  
Henry Cartwright, Private, Battery D, 5th Art., at Fort Hamilton, hired a room in Bertram's Hotel, Nov. 25, and next morning was found dead in bed with the gas turned on. It is not known whether he turned the gas on accidentally.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 277, D. E., Nov. 29.)  
1st Lieut. Thos. Ridgway, Adj., 5th Art., is relieved as Adjutant and Rec. Officer, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Arnold is detailed in his stead. 1st Lieut. E. F. McGlathlin, Q. M., 5th Art., is relieved as Q. M., Commissary and Treasurer, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt is detailed in his stead. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 20.)

The funeral of Pvt. John A. Lyons, Battery M, 5th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 26.  
Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 27.)

The funeral of Pvt. Harry Cartwright, D, 5th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Hamilton on Nov. 30.  
2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th U. S. Art., at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1, 1898, and report to Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U. S. V., for appointment as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

The transfer by the President, Nov. 21, 1898, of 2d Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 5th U. S. Art., to the infantry arm, with rank therein from Oct. 11, 1898, and his assignment to the 11th U. S. Inf., is announced. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

**6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.**  
Capt. Albert Todd, 6th U. S. Art., will assume the duties of Chief Muster Officer for the State of North Carolina. (W. D., Nov. 23.)  
Corps. T. B. Ezell, J. D. Hartness and E. Schappacher, I, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. J. M. Shell and W. G. Rawlings, M, and Pvt. W. H. James, B, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.  
2d Lieut. R. H. McMaster, 6th Art., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 215, D. E., Nov. 26.)

2d Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 25.)  
1st Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 29.)  
Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., is appointed Fire Marshal. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 30.)

**7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.**  
Sergeant Peter Conway, I, 7th Art., has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster. (Fort Warren, Nov. 23.)  
Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 23.)

2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 7th Art., is detailed to care for wants of the sick in Long Island Hospital, L. I., Mass. (Fort Warren, Nov. 23.)  
Pvt. Joseph Lauzon, I, and Corp. W. T. Chicks, E, 7th Art., have each been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. L. Q. Ashburn is detailed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Warren, Nov. 24.)  
Sergeant John O'Neil, 7th Art., is detailed steward of post exchange. (Portland Head, Nov. 26.)  
The sick leave granted Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
2d Lieut. L. Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Warren, Nov. 23.)

**2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.**  
1st Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., will proceed to Annapolis for duty. (S. O. 258, C. S., D. D., Nov. 22.)  
Par. 1, S. O. 158, C. S., D. D., is modified as follows: The detachment 2d Infantry, now at Fort Keogh, Mont. (except one man for each company formerly at post, to care for property), is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Annapolis, Ala., for duty. (D. D., Nov. 22.)  
The sick leave granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf., further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.**  
Leave for five days, to take effect Nov. 22, is granted Maj. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 3d U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 22.)  
Leave four days to Maj. William H. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., Jefferson Barracks. (D. M., Nov. 21.)  
Sick leave for two months to 1st Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d U. S. Inf., with permission to go beyond limits of Dept. of Dakota. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.**  
1st Lieut. William Brooke, 4th U. S. Inf., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.**  
Leave for fourteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, 5th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 25.)  
Capt. Charles C. Clark, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, and will proceed to join his company as 1st Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Inf., at Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf., will report before

the Examining Board at Huntsville, Ala., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

**6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.**  
Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th U. S. Inf., extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD M. COATES.**  
Pvt. Martin Madden, Co. D, 7th Inf., died Nov. 30, in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, from a wound in the head received at Santiago de Cuba.

**8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.**  
Co. F, 8th Inf. (Pitcher's), will proceed to the United States. (D. P. R., Nov. 11.)  
Pvt. James F. Timmons, Co. H, 8th Inf., died Nov. 25, at his home, 353 Fourth street, Hoboken, from disease contracted in the Cuban campaign.

Pvt. James H. Timmons, E, 8th Inf., was buried with military honors, at Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 28, Co. B, 13th Inf., Fort Columbus, furnishing the escort.  
2d Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, 8th U. S. Inf., will report before Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Colville P. Terrell, 8th U. S. Inf., further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
The following transfers are made in the 8th U. S. Inf.: 2d Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, from Co. A to Co. F; 2d Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, from Co. F to Co. A. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

**9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.**  
The extension of leave granted Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 25.)  
Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)  
Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., will take charge of the class of officer's school, consisting of 2d Lieutenants. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 22.)

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th U. S. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V., Chief Muster Officer at New York City, for duty. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
1st Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, U. S. V., commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Army Corps, for appointment and duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

**10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.**  
The sick leave granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th U. S. Inf., is further extended three months. (W. D., Nov. 26.)  
The funeral of Private James McGlathlin, Company D, 10th Inf., took place with military honors at Fort Adams, R. I., on Nov. 29.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. George De G. Catlin, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th U. S. Cav., further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**  
Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttlesworth, 11th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 25.)  
Maj. Charles L. Davis, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf., will return to his proper station, Mayaguez, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 17.)  
1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. I, of his regiment, to date July 4, 1898, he having exercised the command of that company since that date. (D. P. R., Nov. 14.)  
2d Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R., vice 1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)

**12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.**  
2d Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th U. S. Inf., to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., 4th Corps, for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Nov. 28.)  
The leave granted Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Inf., is extended 20 days. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

**13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.**  
Maj. William Annian, 13th Inf., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Porter, Nov. 27.)  
Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith, 13th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. L. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 25.)  
Maj. Harry G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Niagara. (S. O. 278, D. E., Nov. 30.)

**14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL THOS. M. ANDERSON.**  
Sick leave, two months, Capt. William C. Manning, 14th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

**15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.**  
The 15th Inf. left Savannah, Ga., Nov. 28, en route to Nuevitas, Cuba.  
The 15th Inf. had a hard time of it while en route this week from Savannah to Nuevitas, Cuba. The transport Chester, with the regiment aboard, stuck in the mud below Savannah, having been forced to run into a bank to avoid collision with the transport Manitoba. An inquiry has been ordered.

**17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM M. WHERRY.**  
Capt. James M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., is appointed Chief Muster Officer for the State of Kentucky, and will proceed to Lexington, Ky. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.**  
Sick leave, one month, with permission to leave the Department, to Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)  
2d Lieut. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf., is assigned to the command of Co. B of his regiment, to date from Sept. 12, 1898. (D. P. R., Nov. 12.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. John G. Workiser, 19th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.**  
Leave for 10 days is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (D. M., Nov. 21.)

**21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.**  
Sick leave, three months, granted Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

**22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.**  
Capt. Henry C. Hodges, 22d Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb. (D. M., Nov. 21.)  
The leave granted Capt. Robert N. Getty, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended one month and five days. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

**24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY R. FREEMAN.**  
1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (D. Colo., Nov. 19.)  
Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., Nov. 25.)

**25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**  
2d Lieut. John F. Hunt, 25th U. S. Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. V. (Col., 7th U. S. Cav.), President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 25.)  
Capt. E. F. Glenn, 25th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on public business. (D. Colo., Nov. 21.)

Capt. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf. (Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.), will report before Examining Board at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 29.)  
1st Lieut. J. S. Murdoch, 25th Inf., is detailed to witness the issue of Indian annuity goods at the San Carlos Indian Agency. (D. Colo., Nov. 25.)  
1st Lieut. W. J. Pardee, 25th Inf., with a detachment of 3 non-commissioned officers and 22 privates of the 25th Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., for duty. (D. Colo., Nov. 25.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Preble, Me., Dec. 1. Detail: Capt. George F. E. Harrison, John H. Williams, 2d Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, 7th Art.; George Williams, 4th Art.; John T. Geary, 7th Art.; J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, 7th Art., J. A. (S. O. 275, D. E., Nov. 26.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 1. Detail: Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, Henry J. Reilly, 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adj.; Edward F. McGlathlin, Jr., Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Manus McCloskey, Marcelus G. Spinks, Joseph B. Douglas, Harrison Hall, 8th Art., and Capt. Luigi Lomia, 8th Art., J. A. (S. O. 277, D. E., Nov. 29.)

G. C. M. at Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 25. Detail: Capt. Henry Wygant, Ammon A. Augur, John J. Brereton, Benjamin W. Leavell, Arthur C. Ducat, 1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Isaac C. Jenks, 2d Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, Claude H. Miller, Daniel F. Keller, Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., J. A. (D. Colo., Nov. 19.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., Nov. 17, 1898. Detail: Capt. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf.; H. R. Lemly, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. T. G. Hanson, 19th Inf.; J. Howard, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 7th Art.; H. E. Eames, 19th Inf.; P. W. Arnold, 7th Art.; W. C. Valentine, 19th Inf.; W. O. Wright, Jr., 19th Inf.; J. F. Brady, 7th Art., J. A. (D. P. R., Nov. 14.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 28, 1898. Detail: Capt. William H. W. James, James E. Brett, 1st Lieut. Louis P. Smith, 2d Lieut. William C. Geiger, Robert E. Frith, Donald McNulta, Stanley Howland, 24th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., J. A. (D. Colo., Nov. 25.)

## ARMY BOARDS.

A Military Board to consist of Col. Cornelius Gardner, 31st Michigan; Lieut. Col. Harvey H. Hannah, 4th Tennessee; Maj. John C. F. Martin, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Frank K. Owen, Asst. Surg., 31st Michigan; Capt. William W. Porter, Adj., 6th Ohio; is appointed to meet at Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, Nov. 20, 1898, to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of 2d Lieut. W. T. Felts, 6th Ohio Vol. Inf. (1st Army Corps, Nov. 23.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., U. S. A.; John L. Tiernon, 1st U. S. Art.; James M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Art.; Samuel M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Charles L. Phillips, 4th U. S. Art. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept. U. S. A.; Maj. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., and Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., are detailed as members of a Board of Officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Dec. 6, 1898, with an officer of the Navy and an officer of the Marine Corps, who may be detailed as members of the Board by the Secretary of the Navy, to consider the question of the adoption of a uniform caliber for small arms and machine guns, and of a standard and uniform small-arm cartridge for the use of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and make report and recommendation thereon. (W. D., Nov. 29.)

A Military Board to consist of Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee, U. S. V.; Col. E. A. Godwin, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Col. D. D. Gaillard, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Hamilton, Adj., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., Recorder, is appointed to meet at Headquarters 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, Nov. 28, 1898, to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of the following named officers: Capt. William P. Tebbets, 10th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Raphael T. Brown, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stephen T. Guy, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Burton, 10th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lee J. Wycke, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Hill, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. T. Walker, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Robinson, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Foreman, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Mangrum, 6th Virginia Vol. Inf., and such other officers as may be properly ordered to appear before it. (1st Corps, Nov. 25.)

A Military Board, to consist of Lieut. Col. James Parker, 12th New York; Maj. William Cogswell, 6th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. T. C. Chalmers, Asst. Surg., 12th New York; 1st Lieut. H. B. Frost, Asst. Surg., 8th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. J. P. Bankard, 12th New York; is appointed to meet at Headquarters 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, Dec. 2, 1898, to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of 1st Lieut. George I. Canfield, Co. H, 8th Massachusetts. The report of the board with its recommendations will be forwarded to these Headquarters. (1st Corps, Nov. 29.)

## ABSENTEES.

Post Commanders will report by telegraph to this office all men of other organizations reporting at their posts. They will then be informed by the Department as to the stations to which such men are to be sent. (A. G. O., Nov. 25.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Clarence M. Bailey (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 18th U. S. Inf.), to the 10th U. S. Inf., to date from Nov. 1, 1898, vice Worth, appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A. He will proceed to join his regiment on the expiration of his present sick leave. Lieut. Col. William M. Van Horne (promoted from Major, 8th U. S. Inf.), to the 18th U. S. Inf., to date from Nov. 1, 1898, vice Bailey, promoted. He will proceed to join the 18th U. S. Inf. Maj. William Quinton (promoted from Captain, 25th U. S. Inf.), to the 14th U. S. Inf., to date from Sept. 18, 1898, vice Hoke, promoted. Maj. Harry G. Cavanaugh (promoted from Captain, 13th U. S. Inf.), to the 13th U. S. Inf., to date from Sept. 17, 1898, vice Ellis, promoted. Maj. Jesse C. Chance (promoted from Captain, 13th U. S. Inf.), to the 5th U. S. Inf., to date from Sept. 28, 1898, vice Porter, promoted. (W. D., Nov. 25.)

## EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st U. S. Art.; William Ennis, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. J. A. O. O., U. S. V.; George S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art.; John M. Davis, 1st U. S. Art. (Major and Insp. Gen., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st U. S. Art.; David Price, 1st U. S. Art.; Frank S. Harlow, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st U. S. Art. (W. D., Nov. 28.)

## SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 30, H. Q. A.

Leave extended 1st Lieut. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., one month.  
Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., is detailed member of Examining Board to meet at Huntsville, vice Capt. John F. Stretch, 10th Inf., relieved.

1st Lieut. John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal.  
These officers are relieved of duty at the Military Academy, to take effect upon the completion of the January examinations, and will proceed to the places specified for duty at arsenals indicated: 1st Lieut. T. L. Ames, Ord. Dept., to Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Stout, Ord. Dept., to Watervliet Arsenal; 1st Lieut. D. M. King, Ord. Dept., to Albany Arsenal.

2d Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, 6th Art., will join their commands.  
A. A. Surg. J. Stebbins King will proceed to Huntsville.

Maj. William A. Thompson is detailed as professor at Grove City College, Pa.  
1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, 3d Art., will join Light Battery C, 3d Art., at Savannah.

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Marrow will report to commanding officer, hospital ship Bay State.  
The order of Nov. 28, relating to 2d Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., is revoked.  
The resignation of 2d Lieut. Allen G. Wright, 14th Inf., has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31.

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of the Examining Board to meet at Madison Barracks, vice A. A. Surg. William W. Calhoun, relieved.

(For continuation of Army see page 323.)



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

SUCCESSORS TO

**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.

NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,  
CLOCKS, AND A COMPLETE STATIONERY  
DEPARTMENT.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,**  
ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—107 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**"MOUNT VERNON"  
PURE RYE WHISKEY.**

Bottled at the distillery and guaranteed by the distillers—  
is the purest and healthiest of stimulants, fully matured  
and of a fine, mellow flavor not equaled by any other whiskey.  
We have the exclusive right of bottling at the distillery—  
the distillers' numbered guarantee label is on our patented  
square bottles.

We shall be glad to furnish circulars and full particulars,  
and if your wine merchant cannot supply you, we will have  
your order filled from our agents nearest your location.

**THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.**

NEW YORK.

Sole Distributors for the United States.



clears the complexion,  
insures good digestion,  
regulates the bowels.

Sold by Druggists for  
more than fifty years.

Tarrant &amp; Co., Chemists, New York.

**ARTHUR KIRK & SON, PITTSBURG, PA.**  
**EXPLOSIVES**Powder, Dynamite, Rock Drills, Air  
Compressors, Rock Breakers, Safety,  
fuses, Electric Batteries, Miner's Squibs.**Star Metal Polish**Specially for inside and outside brass on  
Yachts, Signs, Public Buildings, etc.  
JOHN P. COLE, 30 Cortlandt St., New York

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

Potted Meats,  
Lunch Meats,  
Boneless Hams,  
Rolled Ox  
Tongue,  
Game,  
Curried Fowl.

**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**  
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality  
Peaches and Pears, &c.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering  
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but  
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,**  
Dover, Del.**UNIFORMS** **GEORGE EVANS & CO.,**  
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.**HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,**  
Has Removed to 304 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS**  
AND IMPORTERS.  
178 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.**WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.**  
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.**LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,**

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.

206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

A correspondent of the "Evening Post," writing from  
Washington, says: "It is known here that it required  
the utmost severity on the part of Col. Pettit, the United  
States officer in command, to prevent a Cuban demon-  
stration at Manzanillo when that place passed under

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Founded 1824 by Jacob Reed.

**Officers' Regulation Overcoats**

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50

Excellent qualities in each of the various grades.  
Materials, workmanship and fit of the best. Sam-  
ples furnished. New Catalogues.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress  
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.

No better wearing shirt can be made at any  
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

**PATENTS** **SOLICITED,**  
**MILITARY** **PATENT CAUSES**  
**AND OTHER INVENTIONS**

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAMES HAMILTON, 1st Lieut. U. S. Artillery, Retired.  
Exchange Building. 53 State Street, BOSTON.

**HOLIDAY GLASSWARE**

...AT ITS BEST IS...

**DORFLINGER'S  
AMERICAN  
CUT GLASS**Easily  
Identified  
by the  
Trade Mark.**C. DORFLINGER & SONS,**915 Broadway (near 21st St.) N. Y.  
and 36 Murray St.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

**Brooks Brothers,**

Broadway, cor. 22d St., New York City.

Makers of Fine Uniforms for  
Over Seventy-five Years.

Standard cloths and doeskins for Army  
and Navy Officers' full dress Uniforms.  
Kerseys, Meltons, Beavers, etc., in various  
weights for regulation overcoats and capes.  
Genuine imported Khaki, Flannels, Ducks  
and Water-proof Serges for field service  
uniforms. Stockinettes, Whipcords, Bed-  
fords, Tweeds and Elastics for riding  
breeches. A specially selected line of fur-  
nishing goods for Officers' wear.

**Army and Navy \$25  
Overcoats**

To meet the demand for a moderate  
priced Overcoat that will keep well  
within the requirements, both as to  
style and cloth quality, we offer these,  
which are unmatchably good at our  
price of \$25. Faultless in fit and finish,  
and made strictly according to regula-  
tions. Send for samples.

**Oehm & Co. Army and Navy  
Outfitters.**

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

our control. There were some 1,200 or 1,500 insurgents  
near by, while the American force was only a small one.  
Finding that they could not bully Col. Pettit into let-  
ting them take formal possession of the town, they went  
back into the country a little way and harassed the pro-  
prietor of the large plantation, thereby preventing him  
from getting the labor necessary to preserve his crop. At  
last the planter appealed to Col. Pettit, who detailed a  
Sergeant and ten men to the plantation with orders to  
shoot down the Cubans if they persisted in their disorderly  
course. He then sent word to the insurgent leader of  
what he had done, so that he should not have unneces-

ary Cuban blood on his hands. This firm stand was all  
that saved the town from sack and the neighboring plan-  
tation from ruin."

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the  
poor condition of the mules belonging to the 7th Army  
Corps attracts much attention at Savannah. Is there  
any good reason why these animals cannot be properly  
fed, and occasionally brushed and curried and their  
manes and tails trimmed? This would not call for any  
serious extra work from the teamsters. When the Gov-  
ernment comes to sell out their mules it will be found  
that their value has been reduced seriously by neglect, as  
was the case in the sale of the horses of the Rough  
Riders and in the sale of stock, principally horses at  
Jacksonville a few days ago. Buyers who went from  
this point to Jacksonville with the idea of bidding re-  
fused to enter a bid, the stock was so poor. This will be  
the case with the mules used by the 7th Army Corps.  
With proper treatment and care, a good mule such as  
are now driven in many of the 7th Corps wagons, should  
last for several years. As it is, our correspondent re-  
ports, "these animals will be of no value as draft ani-  
mals in another six months if their present treatment  
continues."

What are the correspondents doing on the fighting line  
nowadays? Creelman was shot at the stone fort in  
Caney after he had summoned it to surrender! Marshall  
was wounded at Las Guasimas and Archibald at Ca-  
banas. The English newspaper men are as much out of  
place. Howard charged with the Lancers at Omdurman  
and was shot afterward in the streets of the town. An-  
other correspondent was wounded. With all respect for  
the gallantry of these gentlemen, we would like to see  
their courage exhibited in the line of duty which in their  
case is decidedly not in the fight. They have been so  
anxious to give us thrilling pictures of how men act  
and talk when they are fighting to the death that the  
battle is left to take care of itself and their eager read-  
ers at home who want to know how the fighting was  
planned and carried out have to wait until Congress meets  
and the reports of officers are published. At Caney all  
the correspondents went with Chaffee, who was expected  
to do the fighting, having the fort in his front, and when  
Ludlow and Miles and Bates got into action and fought  
all day there was not a quill driver present to tell us of  
the gallant striving that cost them more than two hun-  
dred men. The fact is, it takes as long to train a corre-  
spondent as a Volunteer officer. If there had been one  
earnest student of events at Santiago among the numer-  
ous correspondents of the daily papers, he could have  
made a name for himself. Capt. Marcotte, who acted  
for the Army and Navy Journal, was "in it," too, and  
small blame to an old soldier, but he knew how to get  
facts, too, and his letters and descriptions contain more  
facts than all others put together, Capt. Arthur Lee's  
account of Caney alone excepted.

Among the queer doings of the present Adjutant Gen-  
eral of the State of New York was his tender of a com-  
mission of Major General to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on  
the condition that the General should resign within a  
specified time. This was when it was proposed to con-  
solidate the First and Second New York Brigades under  
Gen. Fitzgerald. It is hardly necessary to say that this  
offer was politely, but most decidedly, declined. He next  
proposed that Gen. Fitzgerald should accept the rank of  
Brevet Major General as a reward for resigning, which  
offer was declined with equal promptitude. When Gen.  
Fitzgerald was ready he resigned without consulting the  
convenience of the Adjutant General. It has since been  
learned that Gov. Black attached no such conditions to  
the tender of promotion to Gen. Fitzgerald which he  
intended to make through the Adjutant General, and  
that Gen. Tillamast appears to have been misled in  
some way as to his intentions. Gen. Fitzgerald is no  
longer in the service, but the honor of the brevet should  
be bestowed upon him by the incoming administration.  
We are glad to see that the Governor-elect proposed to  
call Gen. Fitzgerald and Gen. Roe into counsel concern-  
ing the interests of the National Guard. This is a good  
beginning, for both understand the State troops and have  
their interests at heart.

Permission has been granted by the Navy Depart-  
ment to the Union Iron Works to give the torpedo-boat  
destroyer Farragut another trial. The law requires that  
vessels of this type shall make thirty knots an hour be-  
fore they can be accepted by the Government. On her  
last official trial trip the Farragut only reached a speed  
of 29.7 knots. It is thought, however, that the vessel  
is capable of making a much better record and that in  
her next trial she will at least reach the required speed  
of thirty knots.

The last quarterly report of the Military Order of the  
Loyal Legion, Nov. 1, shows a total membership of 9,081,  
New York still leading, with 1,283 members, and Penn-  
sylvania following hard after with 1,211. One-half of  
the membership is in these two commanderies and those  
of Massachusetts, Ohio and District of Columbia. Cali-  
fornia follows next, with 703 and Illinois with 648. No  
other commandery has over one-half of this lesser num-  
ber, the totals varying from 314 for Michigan to 73 for  
the commandery of the State of Washington.

It is reported in Australia that France will establish a  
naval headquarters in the Pacific at Noumea, capital of  
New Caledonia, and will build a large dockyard there.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)  
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

## PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Spain may well rejoice that she has advanced so far on the road to an enduring peace with the United States, and is happily rid of colonies that have been to her a source of weakness and the provocation to official misgovernment and corruption.

But how as to the "party of the other part?"

Time will show how far our civil system is susceptible of adaptation to the new conditions created by the possession of island colonies, some of them separated from us not more by distance than by alien interests and sympathies, to which Yankee straightforwardness does not easily adapt itself. It will require at least a generation to solve the problem before us.

Meanwhile, shall we learn the lesson taught by our experiences during the period of reconstruction following our Civil War, or shall we repeat the mistake of endeavoring to apply our system of a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" to a population not yet prepared for it? Our obvious duty is to maintain military authority over the islands until a proper civil government can be established upon a sure foundation. The task is not one that the Army covets, and we can believe the story that comes from Manila that our soldiers there are averse to the acquisition of the Philippines.

Willingly or unwillingly they are to be ours, and we must prepare to maintain our authority over them in the interests of civilization; in the interest of the populations we have wrested from the control of an unnatural guardian. It is suggested that we should adopt, for the Philippines at least, the system France has rejected, and garrison them with our amphibious soldiers of the Marine Corps. This will, perhaps, bring them into closer touch with home authority, heretofore exercised abroad only through our Navy. But this is a problem for Congress to settle, and they may possibly have understanding given them to evolve wisdom from various conflicting opinions.

Even a brief experience has given us a better knowledge of the difficulties with which Spain has so long contended, only to be overcome at the last. If her sailors and soldiers have won no honors on sea or land they have at least secured the respect of their opponents by their many admirable qualities, and if any bitterness of feeling toward them remains it will not be in the hearts of those who have borne arms against them.

The letters of Admiral Cervera, published in "La Epoca," of Madrid, and reproduced here in English by the Office of Naval Intelligence, tell a story of the consequences of neglecting professional advice from which we trust our own rulers will learn a useful lesson. As Commander Clover says: "These letters were written by Admiral Cervera in protest against Spain rushing into war in face of certain defeat, due to the naval strength of the United States and the unpreparedness of the Spanish Navy. Spain had neglected her Navy, and Cervera shows how improvident it was for her to attempt war against a superior naval power."

It is a pathetic story of brave men compelled to make themselves the victims of deficiencies they sought in vain to have corrected; forced to sea without a war plan; with ships wholly unprepared, defective in armament and ammunition, with speed reduced by foul bottoms, with insufficient coal and incapable engineers. The solemn protest in which the commanders of the Spanish vessels united was of no avail, and they went to their destruction with a heaviness of heart which presaged defeat.

How far the Spanish naval officers were themselves responsible for this condition of things does not appear. Cervera certainly gave warning of the condition of things three years ago. In January last he wrote to a relative: "The Vizcaya carries a 14 c. m. breech-plug which was declared useless two months ago, and I did not know it until last night." Shortly before the destruction of the Maine he wrote, in February last, to a high official and personage that "we have no charts of the American seas, although I suppose that they have been ordered; but at the present time we could not move." As early as Janu-

ary, as Secretary Long reports, we were preparing our vessels for war.

The weakness of the Spanish Navy in all essentials was shown in other letters from the Admiral, but his request that he might be allowed to explain this to the council of Ministers and the Queen Regent was denied. In the Philippines, as he declared, the Spanish forces "have not even a shadow of resistance" to oppose to the forces of the United States in Asiatic waters. At home the Colon had not received her guns, the Carlos V. had not been delivered, and her 10 c. m. artillery was not yet mounted; the redoubt of the Pelayo was not ready, nor her secondary battery; the Vittoria had no artillery, and of the Numancia "we had better not speak." The Vizcaya was badly in need of docking and Cervera was full of misgivings as to the destroyers and torpedo boats of his fleet.

With defective guns and incompletely equipped ships he was compelled to rush upon his fate, impelled by a council of eighteen general officers at Madrid, of whom fourteen voted for the immediate sailing of the fleet from Cape Verde.

The actual condition of the Spanish Navy contrasts strangely with the elaborate demonstration of its superiority given by our learned English contemporary, "The Engineer," and republished in the Army and Navy Journal of April 30, 1898. It throws an interesting side light too, upon the quaking alarms of timid souls in seaport cities who transferred their cash and valuables to interior towns. It was well understood in our Navy, and explains in part the calm confidence with which it advanced to victory.

The result would have been accomplished all the same had the Spaniards been even as well prepared, but the final victory might have been a more costly one. It is well as it was, therefore, for both Spain and the United States, and possibly even the Spaniards may in the end find this philosophical reflection a consoling one.

If not, they may take comfort in the thought that they are well rid of the troublesome children they have left upon our doorstep. These foundlings may grow to lusty manhood and be a comfort to their foster parent in old age, but they are certain meantime to give him many hours of anxious thought.

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

With the beginning of the Congressional Session next Monday a new era is marked in the Army and Navy of the United States. Although this is to be a very short session, the amount of work which Congress will have to dispose of is simply phenomenal. Matters of the utmost importance to the future government of the country will have to be decided; practically an entirely new Army will have to be constructed; the Navy Personnel Bill will have to be disposed of; officers of both the Army and the Navy will have to be rewarded for their services during the late war, and the most radical changes will be provided for relative to the future organization of the Regular Army. Now that the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy have been disposed of, these officials are devoting their entire time, and all of their energies, towards preparing certain recommendations which they will submit to Congress relative to their respective Departments. Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been in Washington during the past week in constant consultation with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. Nearly all day Wednesday Mr. Hull and Gen. Alger spent at the home of the Secretary, working upon the Army Bill. This bill Chairman Hull will introduce immediately after Congress meets. It is the wish of the Army administration to have the proposed measures pass as soon as possible, so that the Volunteer troops can be mustered out of the service. As has been hinted, the bill which Mr. Hull will bring to the attention of Congress is the outcome of the combined labors of himself, the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. With these recommendations the Commander of the Army has had nothing to do. In fact, it has been hinted that Gen. Miles and the Secretary diametrically differ in some matters relative to the future organization of the Regular Army, and it may be Gen. Miles will cause an entirely different measure to be introduced in Congress.

As has been hitherto stated in the Journal, the Commander of the Army is of the opinion that the peace size of the Regular Army should not consist of more than 75,000 men, whereas it is the opinion of the Secretary and Mr. Hull that it would be most unwise to have the Army smaller than 100,000 soldiers. This, we understand, is the main point in which these officials differ; but as this is a matter of the utmost importance, it may be necessary for separate bills to be introduced. Mr. Hull, in speaking of the future organization of the branches of the service, said it was his opinion that no enlargement could be advantageously made in the cavalry arm. In regard to the artillery, however, he thought that each company should be increased to 150 men each and one Second Lieutenant added to each company.

In the Navy there will also be many matters of the first importance to be settled. With the change which has been made since the war in the foreign policy of the United States, it will, of course, be imperative that the United States Navy be greatly increased, so that their foreign interests can be adequately protected. With this fact clearly understood, Congress will undoubtedly provide for a large increase in the Naval establishment. The better organization of the Naval Militia will have to be provided for, as this organization has undoubtedly become a factor in the Navy and needs serious consideration.

## THREE-SCREW WARSHIPS.

The general application of the triple-screw system to warships of certain types by foreign governments is shown in a recent report upon the subject transmitted to the Navy Department from its sources of information abroad. This country was the first to build naval vessels with three screws, and since the completion of the Columbia and Minneapolis, which were the only ones ever authorized, none others have been constructed for the Navy. Until their trial and success had become known abroad no other naval power made any great effort to utilize the three-screw system, although France had been experimenting with it but without satisfactory results. Germany about the same time built a three-screw vessel and sent her over to this country to take part in the naval review at Hampton Roads. This vessel, the Kaiserin Augusta, is now attached to the German fleet at the Philippines.

The extent to which the triple screws are used now in foreign navies is shown in these reports, and all the first-class powers, with the exception of Great Britain, seem to have adopted the idea. England, however, still clings to two screws for all classes of warships and shows no disposition to change. Germany has two small three-screw cruisers in commission, besides three first-class battleships now building and one armored cruiser projected. Her battleships are of the Kaiser Friedrich class.

France leads the world both in number, size and variety of war vessels fitted with three screws, but she has not yet developed one that equals in speed the two swift flyers of the American Navy. For years she experimented with the three-screw system without success and only recently has perfected sufficiently to warrant her government in authorizing a number of ships of this kind.

Recently the Navy Department has been considering the question of applying three screws to some of the new ships which Congress is expected to authorize. The Engineer-in-Chief has advocated the installation of three sets of machinery in all new battleships hereafter contracted for and in every other vessel beyond a certain displacement. The policy board appointed to present a plan for recommendation to Congress includes in the list of vessels a number of heavily protected armored cruisers of the highest obtainable speed and capable of great steaming radius. Such vessels in the opinion of naval officers should have three screws and should the ships be authorized it is expected the designers will provide for the triple screw system.

## ARMY PLANS.

Although the Peace Commissioners in Paris have come to a definite understanding regarding the final disposition of the Philippine Islands, it is not the intention of the War Department to make an immediate reduction in the Army. At the present time, the United States Army consists of about 160,000 men, 100,000 of them Volunteers. As soon as the United States and Spain have resumed their former relations, preparations will be made to muster out the Volunteers. By that time, however, it is believed Congress will have provided for increasing the Regular Army. Chairman Hull will introduce a bill providing for this increase, immediately after Congress meets. The War Department proposes that the Volunteers, now serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines be recalled and mustered out as soon as they can be replaced by Regulars, but not before.

Secretary Alger and his advisers consider that military protection will be needed in all the outlying possessions for some time to come. This is especially the case with the Philippines, where the insurgents are still exhibiting a somewhat ugly spirit. It may be these people will not submit kindly to the sovereignty of the United States and will by force of arms attempt to establish an independent government. If this is the case it would be necessary to send a large army to the islands; in any event the situation there calls for an army of at least 20,000 men. At present, an army of about 30,000 soldiers is expected to be sufficient for Cuba, and for Puerto Rico only 7,000 will be necessary. As will be seen, the total force estimated for these three places amounts to 57,000 men, only a few thousands less than the present enlisted strength of the Regular Army. These figures, it may be stated, are the lowest estimate, and conditions may arise whereby much larger forces will be needed in all of the places mentioned. As has been already stated in the Army and Navy Journal, it is the intention of the Administration to enlist many thousands of the natives of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and possibly the Philippines, in the Regular service of the United States. These men will all be officered by Regular Army officers of this country.

Among the Volunteers who will be mustered out at the earliest opportunity are the men who served in Puerto Rico and were put on sixty days furlough. The discharge of these men has not yet been ordered, but will be in the near future.

The Army Board on Ordnance has recently appropriated \$25,000 to develop Professor Langley's aeroplane for use, instead of a balloon. Army officers versed in such matters, are of the opinion this invention has great possibilities and will prove to be of material advantage to the Army.

It is reported that an order has come from Washington recognizing and enforcing the Eight-Hour law with payment at increased wages for overtime in the Navy Yards.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

S. O. 79, NAVY DEPARTMENT, NOV. 7, 1898.  
Commanders-in-Chief of stations, commanders of stations, and commanding officers of vessels acting singly will direct those officers under their command who served on board ship during the present war to make reports, in detail, as to the operation of all parts of the ship and her fittings, her armament, her equipment or equipments, as were under their charge or came under their immediate observation. These reports are to be made in detail, a separate report in regard to the matter coming under the cognizance of each Bureau concerned. They must cover specifically with respect to each fitting or appliance, machine or gun with which they deal:

1. The good points.
  2. The bad points, defects, or breakdowns.
  3. Suggested improvements.
- These reports are to be forwarded to the Department, through the Bureau of Navigation.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 25.—Commo. H. F. Pickling, promoted Commodore from Nov. 22. (Wabash).  
Capt. C. J. Train, promoted Captain from Nov. 22, 1898 (Puritan).

Comdr. D. Delehanthy, promoted Commander from Nov. 22, 1898 (Governor Sallors' Snug Harbor).  
Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 22, 1898 (Yankton).

Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Comly, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 10, 1898 (Richmond).  
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Rittenhouse, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 10, 1898 (Miantonomoh).

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Aug. 10, 1898 (Bureau of Equipment).  
Lieut. Comdr. J. Hubbard, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Oct. 6, 1898 (New York Yard).

Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, promoted Lieutenant Commander from May 11.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, promoted Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 15 (Monadnock).

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Low, promoted Lieutenant Commander from June 5 (Minneapolis).  
Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, promoted Lieutenant Commander from July 3 (Dixie).

Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, promoted Lieutenant Commander from June 7 (Iris).  
Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, to proceed to Washington for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. G. Gates, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from June 7 (Castine).  
Lieut. F. K. Hill, promoted Lieutenant from June 7 (Bureau of Equipment).

Lieut. A. M. Beecher, promoted Lieutenant from June 5 (Cramps' Yard, Philadelphia).  
Lieut. F. B. Bassett, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from June 5 (Marietta).

Lieut. J. H. Reid, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from May 11 (Constellation).  
Lieut. H. A. Wiley, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from May 27 (St. Mary's).

Lieut. C. S. Williams, promoted Lieutenant from May 27 (Naval Academy).  
Lieut. R. Wells, Jr., promoted Lieutenant from July 3, 1898 (Enterprise).

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, promoted Lieutenant (J. G.) from July 3, 1898 (Naval Academy).  
Lieut. C. M. Knepper, promoted Lieutenant from May 11 (St. Mary's).

Lieut. J. Leech, from the Wheeling to home.  
Lieut. H. Bryant, from the Resolute to home.

Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, appointed Assistant Surgeon from Sept. 16, 1898, with relative rank of Ensign.  
P. A. Engr. R. Crawford, retired, from duty as inspector of machinery at Charles Hillman's Ship and Engine Building Works, Philadelphia, Pa., and then home.

P. A. Paymr. J. Irwin, appointed from Feb. 12, 1898, with relative rank of Lieutenant (J. G.) (Wheeling).  
Gunner T. J. Skutleworth, appointed Gunner from Sept. 1, 1898 (Minneapolis).

NOV. 26.—Lieut. J. F. Scheller, detached from Franklin and to Stranger as Executive.  
Ensign J. Cottrell, from command of the Massachusetts to home.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, resignation accepted, to take effect from Dec. 1, 1898.  
P. A. Engr. T. W. Kinkaid, to Naval Academy.

Asst. Engr. T. Rodger, from Navy Yard, N. Y., and to temporary duty on the Stranger.  
Paymr. Clerk T. H. Brown, appointed on nomination of Paymr. J. S. Carpenter to duty on board the Texas.

Paymr. Clerk A. Gaffney, resignation accepted from Dec. 1, 1898.  
Paymr. Clerk A. Gaffney, appointed on nomination of Paymr. G. W. Simpson to duty on board the Newark.

NOV. 28.—Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Ensign B. B. McCormick, order of Nov. 11 to Essex, revoked.

P. A. Surg. C. F. Stokes, from Solace to duty as member and recorder of Naval Medical Examining Board, Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, from the Boston Hospital to the Solace.

P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr., from the Solace and to the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, New York.  
Sailmaker D. Bruce, retired, died Nov. 27, Charlestown, Mass.

Chaplain R. E. Steele, appointed Chaplain on active list.  
Paymr. Clerk G. McBlair, appointed on Newark, on nomination of Paymr. C. S. Williams, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointment at Navy Yard, Washington, on nomination of Paymr. L. A. Fralley, revoked Dec. 1.

Pay Clerk B. L. Lankford, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymr. H. A. Dent for duty on board U. S. S. Marblehead.

Pay Clerk I. B. Conkling, appointed on nomination of Paymr. L. Hunt to duty at Washington Yard.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. R. Wall, honorably discharged, Nov. 25.  
Lieut. (J. G.) T. C. B. Howard, Lieut. G. F. Winslow, Lieut. (J. G.) A. B. Lothrop, Jr., Ensign G. R. Lauriat and Asst. Engr. A. E. Williams, honorably discharged, Nov. 26.

Ensign A. E. Morgan, discharged Nov. 28.  
NOV. 29.—No orders.

NOV. 30.—Commo. H. F. Pickling, from command of the Wabash to home and wait orders.  
Capt. B. H. McCalla, from the Vulcan to Navy Yard, Norfolk, as Captain of that yard.

Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, to command the Wabash.  
Ensign F. B. Sullivan, from the Marblehead to the Amphitrite.

Ensign R. S. McNeely, from the Vulcan to the Yankton.  
Asst. Surg. W. S. Thomas, from the Vulcan to home.

DEC. 1.—Lieut. J. O. Porter, from the Navy Yard, Boston, to home.  
Naval Cadets H. A. Herbert, P. M. Rixey, B. P. Lambertson and J. W. Fessler, from the Buffalo to home.

Naval Cadet J. P. V. Gridley, from the Michigan to home.  
Asst. Engr. T. A. Rodger, order of Nov. 26, detaching him from the Stranger on arrival of the New Orleans, and ordering to Navy Yard, New York, modified so that he is detached from the Wasp, when turned over to the Florida State Naval Militia, and to Navy Yard, New York.

Chaplain R. E. Steele, from Navy Yard, New York, to home and wait orders.  
These officers are honorably discharged, Dec. 1: Lieut. C. S. Bradnock, Lieut. J. O. Foster and Lieut. J. T. Botes.

Ensign B. M. Kase, P. A. Surg. P. McGill, Asst. Surg. T. G. Odell, Asst. Paymr. C. T. Bishop, P. A. Engrs. L. L. Bernier, W. D. Weaver and G. Kimball.

Paymaster's Clerk E. F. Delaney, appointed on nomination of Paymr. S. R. Colhoun, for duty at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Paymaster's Clerk E. F. Delaney, appointment for duty at

Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on nomination of Paymr. T. J. Cowie, revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 22.—A commission to rank from Aug. 10, 1898, forwarded to 1st Lieut. John H. Russell.

NOV. 23.—2d Lieut. Louis J. Magill, from the Michigan to the Buffalo, Nov. 20.

2d Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, upon arrival on the Asiatic Station, ordered to the Olympia, instead of to the Boston.

2d Lieut. Newt H. Hall, condemned by Board of Medical Survey, and transferred to the Naval Hospital, New York, detached from the Buffalo. He is to be carried on the rolls of the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

NOV. 26.—Capt. Allan C. Kelton, ordered to report as member of general court martial, Navy Yard, Boston, on Nov. 29; Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., President.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Long, to report as Judge Advocate of same court.

NOV. 28.—1st Lieuts. Jas. E. Mahoney and Ben H. Fuller, ordered to report as Judge Advocate and member, respectively, of general court martial, on the U. S. R. S. Richmond, Navy Yard, League Island, Nov. 30; Comdr. John F. Merry, U. S. N., President.

Capt. Harry K. White and Charles A. Doyen, ordered to report as Judge Advocate and member, respectively, of general court martial, at Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 30; Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., President.

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Pendleton, upon the expiration of his present leave, ordered to duty with the Marine Guard at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

1st Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, ordered to report to the Colonel Commandant on Nov. 29, for temporary duty as member of a Board of Survey.

NOV. 30.—1st Lieut. W. C. Dawson, granted leave of absence for three months.

1st Lieut. A. R. Davis, leave extended for one week.

G. C. M. O. 108, NAVY DEPT., OCT. 24, 1898.

Publishes the proceedings of a general court martial, convened at Denver, Colo., Sept. 28, 1898, and of which Commo. William P. McCann, U. S. N., retired, was president, and Capt. Charles H. Laubheimer, U. S. Marine Corps, Judge Advocate, for the trial of Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, U. S. N. The facts of the case which resulted in the dismissal of Chaplain McIntyre have already been given in the Army and Navy Journal.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

Commo. J. W. Philip, commanding N. A. Station temporarily.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Port Royal, S. C. Will go to Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.

AMERICA, Comdr. John F. Merry. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Navy Yard, New York.

CASCADE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Calmanera. Will proceed to Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Santiago. Going to Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

INDIANA, Capt. H. U. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. En route to Port Livingston, Guatemala. Address care Navy Department.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow. New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Will go to coast of Cuba. Address care U. S. Dispatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

POTOMAC, Lieut. J. E. Craven. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Port Royal, S. C. Will go to Norfolk, Va.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner. At Port Royal. En route to Tompkinsville. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. En route to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

## SQUADRON FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. A. S. Barker, Senior Officer.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Same as Iowa.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. Reported by cable to the Army and Navy Journal that she would sail from Montevideo, Dec. 1, for Valparaiso, thence to Callao, which place will be reached about Dec. 24. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. At Punta Arenas. Same as Iowa.

JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. At Punta Arenas, Chili. Same as Iowa.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. Same as Iowa.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. At Punta Arenas. Same as Iowa.

STERLING (Coal Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. En route to Punta Arenas, Chili. Will return to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Department.

## PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Commo. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Honolulu.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. At Acapulco.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

## ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.

BARCELLO, Naval Cadet W. R. White.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Tientsin. Address Yokohama, Japan.

BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.

CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. En route for the Asiatic Station, and will Dec. 1 for Gibraltar. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

LEYTE, Manila, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slinger.

MINDANAO, Mindanock, Capt. W. H. Whiting.

MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Yokohama, Japan.

Comdr. G. A. Bicknell to command, per steamer of Nov. 29.

MONTEBAY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leuzer.

NANSEAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

NERO, Comdr. C. Belknap. En route to San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. R. P. Lambertson.

PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Shanghai. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell to command.

RALPH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.  
TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. San Francisco, Cal. About to proceed on winter cruise with apprentices. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Following is her itinerary: Leave San Francisco Dec. 1; arrive Magdalena Bay, Dec. 11; leave Feb. 10; arrive Hilo, H. I., March 12; leave March 17; arrive Honolulu March 18; leave April 1; arrive Nagasaki, Japan, May 1; leave May 8; arrive Kobe, Japan, May 11; leave May 16; arrive Yokohama, Japan, May 18; leave June 7; arrive San Francisco, July 12.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. Arrived at Trinidad, Nov. 30. Address Martinique, W. I. Following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Vincent Dec. 7; Martinique Dec. 15; St. Kitts Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 10, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jam., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Will shortly proceed on cruise with apprentices. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbados, Dec. 21; arrive Trinidad, Dec. 31; arrive St. Vincent, Jan. 24, 1899; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas, Feb. 18; arrive San Juan, Feb. 27; arrive La Guayra, March 12; arrive Caracas, March 18; arrive Kingston, Jamaica, March 29; arrive Havana, April 14; arrive Port Royal, May 1; arrive Newport, June 1.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. Arrived Trinidad, W. I., Nov. 30. Address Martinique, W. I. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Vincent, December 7; Martinique, December 15; St. Kitts, Dec. 24; St. Croix, Jan. 10, 1899; St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 20; Kingston, Jamaica, March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address Commissioners, Mass. Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

## TUGS.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.

GLACIER, Lieut. W. S. Secombe. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care Navy Department.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Portsmouth, N. H.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.

PANTHER, Lieut. A. Ward. En route to San Juan, Porto Rico. Will be used there as a station ship.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SUPPLY (refrigerator vessel), Lieut. E. V. Roberts, Executive. At Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Key West. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VULCAN (Repair vessel). At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Being fitted out for surveying duty on coast of Cuba.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Returning to Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York, for repairs. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Asiatic Station.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At San Juan. Address care Navy Department.

CASSIUS, Comdr. S. W. Very. At Barbadoes. Will proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHICAGO, Capt. E. H. Cooper. Navy Yard, New York.

LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forre. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Navy Yard, N. Y.

PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. En route to Ponce, P. R. Address Navy Department.

POMPEY, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Calmanera. Address care of Navy Department.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## IN RESERVE.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, in charge of vessels in back channel at League Island.

BADGER. At League Island, Pa. Address League Island, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore in charge. League Island, Pa.

DIXIE. At League Island, Pa.

MANTONOMOH. League Island, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS. League Island, Pa.

PAIRIE. At League Island, Pa.

PURITAN, Capt. C. J. Train. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.



VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. H. D. Smith. Philadelphia, Pa.  
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.  
BOUTWELL, Capt. M. L. Phillips. Newbern, N. C.  
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Charleston, S. C.  
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Charleston, S. C.  
CORNWALL, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.  
CORLANDER, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Boston, Mass. Harbor  
duty.  
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor  
duty.  
DALLAS, Capt. R. M. Clark. Boston, Mass.  
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.  
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. repairing.  
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon. Detroit, Mich.  
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. Galveston, Tex.  
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Har-  
bor duty.  
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. On cruise to Puerto Rico  
and Cuba.  
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. Port Townsend, Wash.  
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. W. Howison. Baltimore, Md. Harbor  
duty.  
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Routh. Savannah, Ga.  
HUDSON, Lieut. W. C. De Hart. New York, N. Y. Harbor  
duty.  
MANNING, Capt. F. M. Munger. Baltimore, Md., tempo-  
rarily.  
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.  
MCCLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.  
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y.  
Anchorage duty.  
MCULLOCH, Capt. C. L. Hooper. En route to San Fran-  
cisco, Cal.  
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Boston, Mass.  
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.  
RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal.  
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor  
duty.  
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.  
WINDHAM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.  
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Bennett. Portland, Me.  
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.  
WASHINGTON, Lieut. O. S. Willey. Philadelphia, Pa. Har-  
bor duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Bids were opened on Wednesday by Commo. Endicott, Chief of the Department of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, for the construction of a combined floating and graving steel dock at Algiers, La., the limit of cost of which is \$850,000. Only two bids were received. C. L. Bradbury, of New York, bid the exact limit of the prescribed cost of the dock and the Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, bid \$810,000, to build the dock according to the plans of the Government. Although the contract has not been officially awarded, it is thought that the latter company will be authorized to construct the dock. This drydock is to be built upon the same general lines as that at Havana. It will be modern in every particular and no pains will be spared to have it one of the finest drydocks in the world.

Until within a few days, the Navy Department has been under the impression that no official reports had been made by Rear Adml. Schley, of the operations of the vessels which he commanded before his junction with Adml. Sampson's squadron, but two very short reports have been found in which only the briefest outline was given of his movements. No attempt was made by the Admiral to enter into the details of the famous battle before Santiago, as this subject was fully covered by his superior officer, Adml. Sampson. The reports are not interesting to the general public, and will not be made public.

The case of Chief Engineer Augustus Able, U. S. N., will soon come before the Naval Retiring Board, and there is not much room for doubt as to the result. Mr. Able has been stricken with almost total paralysis on the left side, and it is not at all probable that he will ever be in a condition to resume his duties again.

The shafting for the torpedo boat Davis, constructed by the Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works, at Portland, Ore., was furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Company. The boat on her trial trip of two hours Nov. 23 made an average speed of 23 1/2 knots per hour, a full knot in excess of requirements. Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake, president of the Naval Board, sent the following dispatch to Secretary of the Navy Long: "Davis is the first torpedo boat on the Pacific coast to make one knot more than contract's speed. Revolutions average 382. No undue friction of engines or excessive vibration of hull. Two hours' consecutive run; two turns."

A contract has been made by the Navy Department with the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, by which the company agrees to raise the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes on the understanding that if the company is not successful the Government pays them no money. On the other hand, if the company succeeds in delivering the vessel at the Norfolk Navy Yard it will be paid the sum of \$75,000.

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey has made a favorable report to the Secretary of the Navy on the submarine boat Holland. As will be remembered, this boat was refused by the Navy Department when it was submitted last summer, but owing to the request of the inventor, it was, about three weeks ago, given a second test. The Board reports it is its opinion that, with an experienced crew, even better results will be obtained than in the recent test. Another Government test will be held in New York in about one month, when the boat will be tried under war conditions. It is expected by that time the crew will have been trained so that it will be perfectly familiar with the vessel.

The battleship Wisconsin, the third of the 18-knot class, was successfully launched at San Francisco, Nov. 26, from the yard of the Union Iron Works. Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of the Governor-elect of the State, had been assigned to remove the last block by means of a guillotine and an electric button. Just as the ship touched the water Miss Elizabeth Stephenson broke two bottles of champagne on her bow. The double dose of good wine was not intended as a defiance of the W. O. T. U., but there had been a controversy over the kind of wine to be used in naming the ship, which was settled by the use of two bottles of champagne, one of French make, provided by the Wisconsin committee, and another of California vintage, provided by the Union Iron Works. Just after the vessel slid down the ways a large American flag, 27x19 feet, purchased by the children of the Irving M. Scott public school, was presented the vessel. The principal dimensions of the Wisconsin and her armament were given in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 27, page 307. The ship received such an impetus in leaving the ways that she ran across the channel dredged out for her and into a mud bank. The Wisconsin is the largest ship built at the Union Iron Works, and shows the large scale upon which this excellent establishment was planned. A visitor once said they were fifty years ahead of their time, but the Oregon shows that the Works were just in time and not built a day too soon.

Admiral Dewey telegraphs about the Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria: "My anticipations as to their value are fully realized. Will leave shortly for Hong Kong under their own steam. Constructed by Capps deserving of highest commendation."

The Japanese cruiser, Kasagi, built by the Cramps, has sustained considerable injury by running into a bridge abutment at Newcastle, England.

A box of silverware from the wreck of the Maine has been received at the Navy Department, and after a careful inventory has been made it will be forwarded to the National Museum. The various articles included are much discolored by their long immersion in the fetid waters of Havana Bay, but they are preserved as the most valuable relics of the war.

Much interest is felt in the repairing of the noted yacht Defender, which has a large amount of aluminum in her hull. Upon examination it was found that some of the aluminum deck braces, which run from the deck to the sides inside the boat, would have to be removed, because there is corrosion manifest where they join with other metals. Wherever there was dampness inside the boat the aluminum was attacked. One peculiar development was the appearance of a deposit resembling rust, though there was no iron to be corroded at the points affected.

The cruiser New Orleans is to be presented by citizens of the city whose name she bears with a beautiful silver bell, which is to cost nearly \$2,000. Committees have begun collecting funds for a silver service. The third gift, from a local firm of jewelers to the officers' mess, will be a fine engraving on silver of the battleship Maine entering Havana Harbor.

The cruiser Topeka arrived at Havana Nov. 27 and the Scorpion, after some seven months' service in Cuban waters, sailed for Tompkinsville.

Advices from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Nov. 19, say the Ranger, under a new rig and with a modern battery and extensive alterations, will, it is expected, be ready for commission some time in January next. The Yorktown, which has been taking on her stores, is now one of the best vessels of her class afloat. In making repairs and alterations to her, every particle of wood that can be eliminated without injuring the value of the vessel has been taken out, and what remains has been subjected to the fireproofing process. The repairs to the Albatross are about completed.

The findings and the opinion of the Court of Inquiry appointed to fix the responsibility and the cause of the recent breakdown of the United States cruiser Buffalo have been made public by the Navy Department. The main points of the report are as follows: "The machinery of the Buffalo was in proper condition for extended service at sea when that vessel left the Navy Yard, New York. That the evidence shows that the relief valve of the air pump was at times shoved down to close it, while at sea, and the engines working with the knowledge and by the direction of Chief Engineer Frederick C. Bieg, thus rendering liable the accidents which occurred to the machinery of the Buffalo. That there is evidence of neglect upon the part of an Assistant Engineer or Engineers of the ship, as shown in the heating of the condenser of the Buffalo on the 12th ult. The opinion is that no further legal proceedings be taken against Chief Engr. Frederick C. Bieg beyond those in the nature of a reprimand and the furnishing him with a copy of the opinion of the court upon the matter. In view of the fact that Asst. Engrs. Frederick J. Simmonds, William H. Mackay, and Thomas Rodger have only temporary appointments, we recommend that they be detached from the ship, and discharged from the United States naval service."

Chief Yeoman Chadwick, late of the Naval Recruiting Station at Chicago, has been transferred to the Mayflower as Paymaster's Yeoman and Acting Clerk. Mr. Chadwick is the cousin of Captain French Chadwick, U. S. N., and now in command of the cruiser New York.

The battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, sailed from the Tompkinsville anchorage, New York harbor, Dec. 1, for Fort Monroe.

The State Department has been advised that the French Government will establish a naval attaché at Washington.

Naval Constructor Hobson has refused an offer of \$50,000 for a lecture tour, saying that, but for the reputation he made at Santiago, his lectures would not be worth fifty cents, and that he does not propose to turn that reputation into money. Yet this is one of the gentlemen who, according to Mr. Morris, Navy Auditor of the Treasury Department, fights for prize money.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Nov. 29, 1898.

Thanksgiving had a varied observance at the Naval Academy. The customary hop of the Naval Cadets at the Armory, which was beautifully decorated with bunting, potted plants and weapons of war, ushered in the day. Mrs. W. F. Fullam, wife of Lieut. Fullam, U. S. N., and Naval Cadet Allen Buchanan, of Indiana, received. The Naval Academy Band, Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader, furnished the music. A number of the Virginia Military Institute football team attended, their gray uniforms making a pleasant contrast to the blue of the Navy. Among those present were: From Washington—Mrs. J. C. Merrill, Mrs. D. Pratt Manix, Ernest G. Watlen, Miss Emma Casey, Miss Mary Boggs, Miss Anne Grey, Mrs. Schaeffer, Miss Colwell, G. T. Brown, T. D. Brady, W. Roberts; from Alexandria—Mrs. Edward L. Daingerfield, Miss Mary Daingerfield, Miss Mattie Taylor; from Hampton, Va.—Richard Armstrong; from Warrenton, Va.—Miss Margaret Kennedy, Miss Mary Kennedy, Miss Agnes Kennedy; from Lock Haven, Pa.—Mrs. H. M. Morgan, Miss G. V. Armstrong; from Hagerstown, Md.—Miss Simmons; from Delaware, Ohio—Miss Mildred Van Dieman; from Annapolis—Mr. Ridgely Melvin, Miss Melvin, Miss Hodges, Miss Nancy Duvall, Miss Marian Duvall, Miss Walton, Miss Meiere, Miss Gassaway, Miss Rosalie Porter, Miss Craven, Miss Owen, Miss Green, Bradford Barnett, Savage Bates, George Forbes, Sydney Merriam, William M. Holladay, Prof. R. L. Wernitz, Col. McLane Tilton; from the Naval Academy—Prof. N. M. Terry, Asst. Engr. Trench, Cadet Tardy, Miss Loomis, Miss Kearney, Cadets Tamura, Shen, Taussig, Courtney, Wainwright, Zogbaum, Fischer, Osterhaus, Hellwig, Jeffers, Berry and Snyder; from Baltimore—Miss Hellwig, Miss Sadie Poe, Miss May Godby, Miss Sara Applegarth, Miss Alma Phelps, Ferdinand Williams, Douglass Lyons, Miss Madge Lyons.

Religious services were held at the Chapel at 9:30 a. m.

The morning had brought a driving snow storm and the closing football game of the season. The Virginia Military Institute and the Naval Cadets were to join issue. The Virginians were quartered at the Hotel Maryland in the city, and sent down to know if the Cadets would play. The young representatives of the American Navy replied "they would," and played them,

the storm growing colder and stronger every minute the play continued. First half—The Cadets kicked off and V. M. I. took the ball about two yards up the field. They tried several rushes, but could not gain and were obliged to punt. The Cadets got right to work and began taking the oval right down the field at a lively rate, but lost the ball. On the next play the V. M. I. fumbled and Long picked up the ball and made a touchdown, just two minutes from the time play began. Freyer tumbled at goal, the snow preventing good kicking. V. M. I. kicked off, the ball being carried five yards up the field before it was downed. V. M. I. got the ball on a fumble, and not being able to advance the ball, kicked. Freyer touched the ball and Ayers picked it up and ran twenty yards, scoring V. M. I.'s lone tally of the game.

The Cadets did better work here, and encouraged by the Cadet contingent, after steady rushes down the field Gannon took the ball over for a touchdown. Freyer failed at goal. Before the close of this half the Cadets, through the good work of Gannon and Land, scored another touchdown, Gannon taking the pigskin over the line. Freyer failed at a difficult goal. No more scoring was done during this half.

Second half—The V. M. I. showed a marked improvement in the second half and held the Cadets down to the touchdown. During this half a great deal of kicking was done, Odey, as fullback for V. M. I., doing splendid work, notwithstanding the fact that the ball was passed to him badly. Freyer, of the Cadets, had a great deal of trouble handling the ball and the ball slipped out of his hands quite a number of times. In the beginning of the half the Cadets by good rushing carried the ball toward V. M. I.'s goal, and Land finally took it over. Wortman kicked the only goal that was made by either side during the game. The weather was very bad, but about 500 people were present, and a number of ladies stayed till the game was finished. Capt. Shaner, of the V. M. I., was hurt so badly in his legs that he had to be taken from the field, Blackford taking his place. Adams was also hurt, and Berry was substituted. This game closes the Cadets' season, unless the Hustlers, or second team, can arrange a game with some college.

The line-up was as follows:

V. M. I.	Positions.	Cadets.
Donbyshire	Left End	Lang
Ayers	Left Tackle	Adams, Berry
Pault	Center	Wortman
Hen	Right Guard	(Captain) Fischer
Scott	Right Tackle	Timmons
Bisce	Right End	Royall
Montgomery	Quarter Back	Tausig
Shaner, Blackford	Left Half Back	Land
Han	Right Half Back	Gannon
Odey	Full Back	Freyer

Referees—Armstrong, of Yale, first half; Cadet Shea, of the Naval Academy, second half. Umpire—Mr. Dickson, of the V. M. I. Linesmen—Cadet Weichert, of the Naval Academy; Mr. Price, of the V. M. I.

Then the Navy went in to a Thanksgiving dinner. The tables were tastefully decorated, and well loaded.

A Thanksgiving menu is not the everyday fare, but the Cadet's diet is so good and plentiful that no Cadet can be found to join in the charge made, it is said, by a discharged cook, that the Cadets of Annapolis are fed poorly and charged high!

Chaplain Clark has issued a circular explaining why the Book of Common Prayer is used in the Academy Chapel, this use having been the subject of remark by the Baltimore Presbyterian last summer, as noted in the Army and Navy Journal at the time. Chaplain Clark says: "The Book of Common Prayer is used at all the public religious services of the institution. This is done for various reasons. The first is that, springing from custom, no service of prayer but this has ever been used at the Academy. The second reason is that the Cadets may become accustomed to a service that is common in the Navy; that they, as officers, may, from time to time, be called upon to perform. It is quite usual in vessels having no chaplains for commanding and other officers to hold divine service. In such cases, the Book of Common Prayer, is invariably used. It is also used at all burial services, officers and soldiers preferring it. The final reason for the use of this form of worship at the Naval Academy is that it seems more in keeping with the principle of order that prevails in the spirit and work of the institution."

There is on exhibition in the reception room Naval Academy, a beautiful silk banner, presented by Miss Emily Thomas, daughter of Comdr. C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., to the class of '99, in which Miss Thomas has a brother—Naval Cadet Samuel B. Thomas, Capt. of Co. Four, Cadets' Battalion. The banner is of royal purple and white silk, trimmed with gold lace, and has the class shield beautifully worked in the center of the flag. This artistic banner is the work of the donor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. L. M.—The mistake in your address has been rectified at the Department. Your application is under consideration and will be acted upon at the first opportunity.

J. B.—The next vacancy to Annapolis will occur in the 4th District of California in 1904 and in the 5th in 1899.

N. A. W.—The next appointment to Annapolis from the 1st District of Michigan will be made in 1899.

G. H. S. asks the proper way for a sentry to advance to a relief when on post. Answer—"Halt! Who is there?" and on being answered "Relief," reply "Advance one with the counter-march."

H. C. R. asks: "Is it intended that thoroughly drilled troops should place the left hand on the hip in dressing and keep it there until the command 'front'?" Answer—Yes.

M. V. M.—If the companies are to be marched in review, the Sergeant Major may march in command if the commanding officer so directs. If there is no passage in review, 1st Sergeants conduct the companies to their respective parade grounds or quarters. It is not customary to employ any save a commissioned officer to act as Adjutant. If the Sergeant Major were so detailed, he would use the non-commissioned officer's salute, returning to the carry at the command of the Major. The guide marks the line, not the flank. The first file takes place where the company commander directs.

OLD READER—We cannot fully understand your case. We know of no authority under which the company commander could, of his own volition and action, reduce you and sentence you to confinement in the guard house.

R. R. R.—We cannot give you the name of the Savannah paper that contained the clipping you referred to, as it was not on the slip when we received it.

W. M.—By the New York Regulations, the rear rank falls back at "right shoulder arms" and return to close order when the 1st Sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder at the conclusion of the roll call. This, however, does not produce a satisfactory result, and it would therefore be preferable to use the command "Prepare for roll call."

J. R. asks: (1) Are commissioned officers below the rank of Major entitled to a present? (I know that when officers of the day or in command of an armed body they are entitled to a present.) (2) If a corporal of the guard on his way to answer a call of one of the sentinels meets an officer above the rank of Captain, must he halt and present? (3) Is it proper to give the command to the rear march from a halt? Answer—All commissioned officers are entitled to the "present" from a sentinel. (2) Rifle salute. (3) No. See D. R., Par. 130.

SUBSCRIBER.—The 5th District of California will be vacant for Annapolis in 1899.



(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

November 4, 1898.

Capt. Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., and Gunner Andrew Olsson, U. S. N., arrived on the Pacific mail steamer City of Peking, Oct. 27, and the next day both officers left by same steamer for Hong Kong, where Capt. Wilde will go to Taku, China, to join his ship, the Boston, and relieve Capt. F. Wilde, who is ordered home. Gunner Olsson will go to Manila to relieve Gunner L. J. G. Kuhlwein on the Olympia.

Lieut. C. P. Echols, U. S. Engr. Corps, also took passage on the City of Peking for Hong Kong, from which place he will go on to Manila to rejoin the corps.

Oct. 30, the O. & O. steamer Gaelic arrived, having on board some 40 petty officers and bluejackets for the fleet at Manila. Lieut. J. E. Lombard, U. S. N., was in charge. It is understood that Lieut. Lombard is to command, and the men make the crew of the vessel lately purchased by the Government for a refrigerator ship, and to run between Manila and Australia. The Gaelic remained here two days, which gave the lads a chance to see the town, and the old hands, who were on the station before, a chance to visit old friends in Yokohama.

The new squadron roster of officers has just come to hand, and since it was issued several officers have joined and others have been detached, as Capt. Berryman, from the Baltimore, to the Olympia, and Capt. Biddle, from the Olympia, home. Surg. Atlee to the Boston and Surg. Crawford home. There are changes in the fleet, but these are the only ones known to have taken place. There is also on duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, Chief Yeoman Henry Smith, U. S. N. (Pay Yeoman). Hospital Steward, Ephraim Eagling, U. S. N. (Steward Eagling has been on duty at this hospital as apothecary for nearly 27 years).

There are also two marines as orderlies: J. S. Lawton and G. Warrell, both from the flagship. Two marines have been on duty here since March, 1896.

Nov. 3d being the birthday of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan, the following ships were in port to honor the occasion: Fuji (flagship), Naniwa, Yashima, Akitsushima, Hashidate, Itsukushima, Chinyen, Matsushima. It was a very rainy day, but the ships were dressed and a national salute was fired at noon. The German cruiser Prinzess Wilhelm, was the only foreign man-of-war here.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
OUR SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 22, 1898.

Those of our Army who are on duty in Havana find the city very comfortable, but filthy to the eye and loathsome to the nose. Outside, the country is ideal. A battalion of Engineers (Volunteers) comes here Friday from Savannah and the camp will be rapidly built—probably a cantonment of light boards and not tents. The spot selected is ideal and sewer and water pipes are on the way. The water will come from the Venta springs—water we all drink now, as it is perfectly pure.

The climate does not appear to affect the energies of our soldiers. Gen. Greene works about 18 hours a day and his staff have to "hump" themselves to keep up. He has borrowed one of Gen. Merritt's staff, Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A. D. C., who is on temporary duty here.

The members of the 8th Illinois Colored Infantry do not appear to have justified their reputation as immunes. Apparently it is no color, but acclimatization that goes.

The Spanish residents here are gradually coming to the conclusion that they will be quite as safe under Yankee government as under Spanish rule. They look forward with equanimity therefore to the transfer of sovereignty to the United States on the 1st of January. It is hoped that the work of evacuation will be practically completed by that time. Pinar del Rio province, then Havana and Matanzas, and finally Santa Clara, will in turn be evacuated, the work moving from West to East.

Gen. Greene, accompanied by Chief Q. M. Gen. Humphreys, Col. Hecker, a dozen or more members of Lee's staff, including his personal Aides, Lieuts. Carbonell and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., arrived here Nov. 16.

The "Havana Advertiser and Weekly Gazette, a Journal of American Progress and Cuban Development, first and only English newspaper published in the Capital of Cuba," issued its fourth weekly number Nov. 20. Its editor is Geo. Eugene Bryson, who is also manager. There are 25 Spanish papers printed in Havana and 100 altogether in Cuba. There are four in Santiago.

## THANKSGIVING DAY WITH THE 7TH ARMY CORPS.

The ladies of Savannah successfully carried out their plan for giving all the soldiers of the 7th Army Corps a Thanksgiving dinner. No one thought for a moment the men would have such a sumptuous repast, for the task of spreading dinner for twelve thousand men is no small undertaking. However, all were well served, and turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, ham, bread, butter and patties, cakes, preserves, pies, sweetmeats, fruit, etc., in sufficient quantity to give every one enough and more, made up the soldiers' Thanksgiving in '98. The ladies had the turkeys cooked at home, and in families in their neighborhoods, and all were sent to the Y. M. C. A. building. From there, the ladies with all the good things, table cloths, crockery and thin wooden platters to use for plates, were taken out to the camps of the two divisions in army wagons. Hundreds of Savannah's very best young ladies and matrons served the dinner, assisted by the company officers. Hot coffee was prepared by the company cooks, and the mess tables were used. Ever since Thanksgiving day the men of the 7th Corps have been loud in their praises of these generous women. Many families invited soldiers to come to their houses for dinner, some dining as many as ten or twelve enlisted men. The officers were invited, of course, by friends or acquaintances. The company from Dubuque in the 49th Iowa regiment, in fact, all the men from that city, were provided for by their lady friends at home, one of the patriotic societies of Dubuque sending down funds to pay for a fine dinner, which was served at one of the hotels, at which there was speech-making and much good fellowship. The company from New Orleans was provided for in much the same manner. The day was given up to enjoyment only; no drills were ordered and the men thoroughly enjoyed their first Thanksgiving day in the Army. Field sports, rifle shooting and excursions to the seashore and suburban resorts were enjoyed by many. The rifle contest between the Savannah team, and a picked team from the 7th Army Corps was one of the great attractions and resulted in a victory for the Savannah team. The football game between the 49th Iowa and 1st Texas also attracted a large crowd. The game was played in the baseball park, and resulted in a tie, the score standing 5 to 5.

The 4th Illinois, doing provost duty, and encamped by companies in various sections of the city, were well looked after by the ladies living near their camps; at

each company camp, a generous repast was spread on the mess tables, which were trimmed with flowers and evergreens.

The 3d Georgia regiment has been attached to General Lee's Corps, and has arrived at Camp Onward. This regiment had orders taking it to Cuba, but was stopped in Savannah.

The transport Chester arrived on the 25th, and will take the 15th Inf. (Regulars), to Nuevitas, Cuba, sailing on the 27th or 28th.

## ARMY ITEMS.

The first death sentence imposed by a court martial since the war broke out was promulgated at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 28. The order read: "In the foregoing case of Lindsay P. Holt, the sentence having been approved by proper authority, is under the Tenth Article of War hereby confirmed, and will be duly executed by the provost guard, under the direction of the Provost Marshal, in such manner and at such time and place as shall be ordered by proper authority. Under the 11th Article of War the execution of the sentence is hereby suspended until the pleasure of the President of the United States is in this case known. By command of Maj. Gen. Wheeler, J. K. Thompson, A. A. G." The crime was murder, committed at Montauk Point. Holt, who belonged to Troop F, 10th Cav., borrowed a quarter from private Twisby, of the same regiment, before the battle of Santiago, and Twisby said he had given him a \$5 gold piece by mistake. The two men did not meet again until they reached Montauk, and the killing was the result.

The Manitoba has arrived at Savannah and taken the 4th Tenn. Vols. on board for Nuevitas, Cuba. The transport Michigan is expected to arrive in Savannah from Puerto Rico with the 8th Inf., Col. Pitcher; Batteries C and F of the 3d Art., Battery B of the 4th and Battery B of the 5th, and two troops of the 6th and 2d Cav. The transport Chester had an unlucky experience when she started out from Savannah, Nov. 28, to take the 15th Inf. to Nuevitas, Cuba. The Manitoba met her in the entrance to the Savannah River, and almost ran down the transport, which was forced inshore and ran hard aground. The Chester was floated and resumed her voyage.

Gen. M. C. Butler, of the Cuban Commission, who has returned to this country, pays a well-deserved tribute to the discipline and uncomplaining suffering of the Spanish troops. At one time there were 43,000 Spanish soldiers in Havana, yet he never saw or heard of an act of violence nor did he hear of or see a single Spanish soldier intoxicated. Gen. Butler will return shortly to Havana with his wife and daughter, which has led to a story that he may be destined for military service in Cuba, as his present mission expires with the completion of the evacuation. Another member of this Commission, Gen. J. W. Clous, is quoted as remarking that the American Commission came to Havana practically under a flag of truce when there were 50,000 soldiers in and about the city, and that not a single discourtesy from Spanish officers or soldiers has been shown to the Americans.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1898.

The observance of the Thanksgiving holiday was begun with the cadet hop on Wednesday evening, which was well attended, there being the usual number of guests at the quarters and at the hotel. Mrs. King was hostess. Dancing was kept up until 1 a. m. At 9 o'clock Thanksgiving morning services were held at the Cadet Chapel, at which about one-half the corps was present. The usual form of Thanksgiving service was read, and an excellent sermon, appropriate to the day, preached by the Chaplain. At the ball game which followed there was a good attendance, despite a driving snow storm.

A very attractive menu marked the day at the mess hall.

Many of the guests who came to attend the cadet hop remained for the dance given by the officers on Friday evening. A cadet hop, with an extension of half an hour was given on Saturday.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, Col. G. W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Wallace Randolph and the Misses Randolph were among visitors who spent Thanksgiving at the hotel. The Misses Parker were guests of Miss Florence Braden, the Misses Woodruff were guests of Mrs. Bruff, Miss Virginia Johnston was a guest of Mrs. Pierce and Miss Paddock of Mrs. Mills. The furious storm which wrought such havoc elsewhere, was quite severe in this locality. A heavy snow storm set in on Saturday afternoon, and by night the snow on the level was six inches deep. High gales prevailed during the night, reaching a climax at about 7:30 Sunday morning, and a blizzard seemed in prospect. The wind continued throughout Sunday. Services were held as usual at the Cadet Chapel in the morning, but the evening services were omitted. Among the minor casualties was one which will be regretted by old West Pointers. The willow tree which has stood for twenty years near the laboratory and which was formerly at the foot of Monument Hill when that elevation was in existence, was blown down and uprooted. This tree was grown from a slip taken from the grave of Napoleon.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Richard Parker Hawkes, formerly an officer of the British Army, died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Colonel W. B. Mendenhall, who died Nov. 27 at Atlantic City, N. J., served during the Civil War as an Additional Paymaster and received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for his faithful and meritorious service.

In their obituary notice of Maj. Henry H. Ketchum, U. S. A., the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "Major Ketchum was an admirable soldier and a true gentleman. He was an excellent and conscientious officer, always moved by purposes of the highest integrity and duty. Courteous and just, and possessed of those noble qualities of heart and mind which endeared him to all, he was beloved both by his men and by his fellow officers of the Army."

The funeral of Yeoman Ellis, of the Brooklyn, the only American killed in the fight off Santiago Bay, occurred in the city of Brooklyn last Monday. There was a large delegation from the cruiser Brooklyn at the services, in charge of Ensign A. E. Kalbach, and also a firing squad of twelve marines, but owing to the condition of the streets after the severe storm the interment at the Evergreen cemetery was postponed.

Capt. James A. Anderson, who died in New Orleans Nov. 24, aged 84, had served on shipboard for seventy-four years. He was in the Confederate Navy during the Civil War, on the ram Arkansas most of the time.

After the war he entered the U. S. Revenue Service as pilot of the John A. Dix, and afterward on the Seward and Winona. During the recent war he was on the Seward, which did patrol duty on the Alabama coast.

The remains of Lieut. J. N. Augustin, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., who was killed at Santiago July 1, have been interred at his home, New Orleans, La., with much ceremony. The Governor of the State, camps of Confederate Veterans, National Guard and Naval Battalion were in the funeral procession. His father, Hon. J. N. Augustin, is a leading member of the Louisiana bar and his grandfather, Col. Numa Augustin, was on Beauregard's staff. He graduated in 1895, and has been connected with the 24th U. S. Inf. through the whole of his short service. He married Miss Alice Palmer, daughter of Capt. A. M. Palmer, A. Q. M., at Fort Leavenworth.

## REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

General Ludington has many important subjects to discuss in his annual report. He appears to have received \$35,989,337.45 and expended \$24,698,733.67 during the year, and the deficiency bill of July 7 gave him \$103,200,000, of which he remitted \$20,825,212.35 to disbursing officers between July 1 and Aug. 15. The sums are of course greatly larger than anything the Department has expended since the Civil War closed.

When the war broke out the Quartermaster's Department was well furnished with the supplies needed by our Army of 25,000 men, but its rapid increase to about 275,000 soldiers called for extraordinary efforts to equip them. The report says: "To properly clothe and equip this large number of soldiers for active and immediate operations in the field was a problem of vast proportions. This Department set upon this task without a moment's delay; every known expedient was at once resorted to with a view to obtaining the necessary Quartermaster supplies. Many difficulties were in the way. Contracts were promptly entered into for all the articles of clothing and camp equipage for which there would be an early demand, great care being taken to prevent the supply of articles of inferior quality. The kerseys and flannels of standard quality used for making Army blouses and trousers were not to be had in the market, and it was necessary to have them manufactured. In the meantime the Department, as far as possible, endeavored to procure articles conforming as nearly as practicable to existing standards, but had to resort, at first, to some extent to the purchase of dark blue trousers so that the men might be quickly supplied."

This was the record in all directions. The mail bag repair shop of the Post Office was used to make tents, and with energy in every quarter the Army was supplied in three and a half months. Like all other heads of departments, Gen. Ludington says that the State troops were deficient in equipment. "Many of the States which contributed toward filling the quota of Volunteers of the first call held their men in camps before they were mustered into the United States service, and when turned over to the General Government they were in many cases without proper clothing; this was especially the case in regard to underclothing and shoes."

"The subject of improving the Army shoe has been under consideration for some years. A shoe made of lighter calfskin, upon lasts conforming more closely to the anatomy of the human foot, was adopted last January. This shoe is of excellent quality and make, hand sewed. The shoes now procured under contracts made within the past few months conform to the new pattern, but the soles are sewed on by the most approved welt machine. The advisability of substituting the latter mode of fastening the soles is under consideration. "The shoes procured at the outbreak of hostilities, and which were found to be essential for the immediate equipment of the organizations then being rapidly mustered into service, did not conform altogether to the newly adopted Army shoe. The urgency of the situation made it necessary to procure a large number of shoes at once, and as the newly adopted Army shoe could not be procured in sufficient quantity, it was found absolutely necessary to purchase such shoes as could be had in the market, conforming approximately to the standard Army shoe in pattern and quality. As a rule these shoes were found good and serviceable."

"To meet calls from the Army in the South for garments made of cotton fabric this Department procured a supply made from both twilled and plain duck. These were issued to troops in Cuba, Puerto Rico and as fast as practicable to various organizations in camps in this country."

"Some difficulty was experienced in supplying instruments to the many new military bands of the increased Army. As far as possible they were procured of the best domestic production obtainable. It was impracticable to furnish all the regiments before the cessation of hostilities."

"By direction of the Secretary of War the clothing of part of the troops returning from Cuba was ordered to be destroyed to prevent contagion, and the issue to each of the men, free of charge, of another suit in lieu of the one destroyed was authorized. Similar issue was also made to the men in hospitals whose clothing was destroyed for the same reason."

## TRANSPORTATION.

For transportation the following number of animals and vehicles were bought during the war period:

	No.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Cavalry horses	10,743	\$1,078,813.82	\$100.42
Artillery horses	2,551	553,807.11	216.85
Draft horses	1,137	142,561.75	125.38
Riding horses	2,115	184,330.00	77.70
Bell horses	32	11,595.00	48.84
Pack horses	40	1,200.00	30.00
Draft mules	17,515	1,927,608.40	110.05
Pack mules	2,687	221,774.00	83.15
Totals	36,860	\$3,871,690.08	
*Includes 1,500 little horses for Cuban service.			

## WAGONS AND HARNESS.

	No.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Army wagons	604	\$61,467.00	\$101.77
Escort wagons	109	8,584.75	78.76
Farm wagons	3,605	238,942.75	66.28
Spring wagons	70	15,218.00	217.29
Wagonettes	8	1,540.00	192.50
Ambulances:			
Rucker	500	122,950.00	245.90
Red Cross	50	13,259.50	265.19
Miscellaneous wagons	224	13,148.50	58.70
Total	5,179	\$478,111.10	
Harness, sets, single	28,012	\$358,449.18	



Service as  
the Seward  
was on the  
ama coast.  
24th U. S.  
have been in  
much cere-  
of Confed-  
Battalion  
Hon. J. N.  
ana bar and  
on Beaure-  
s been com-  
the whole of  
imer, daugh-  
ort Leaven-

GENERAL  
subjects to  
have received  
during the  
him \$100,  
to disburse  
the sums are  
Department.

er's Depart-  
ed by our  
about 275,  
is to equip  
and equip  
immediate

ast propo-  
without a  
at once re-  
Quar-  
n the way,  
the articles  
there would  
to prevent  
The kerseys  
aking Army  
the market,  
ctured. In  
possible, en-  
rly as prac-  
rt, at first,  
trousers so

mail bag  
ake tents,  
as supplied  
eads of de-  
cate troops  
ates which  
unteers of  
they were  
and when  
y were in  
especially

has been  
made of  
loesly to  
last Janu-  
ake, hand  
acts made  
w pattern,  
oved with  
the latter

ilities, and  
immediate  
idly mas-  
to the new  
situation  
of shoes at  
could not  
absolute-  
had in  
standard  
ese shoes

for gar-  
procured  
k. These  
as fast as  
s in this

instru-  
increased  
of the im-  
practi-  
cessation

othing of  
ordered to  
e to each  
en of the  
was also  
de-

animals  
il 1, 1898,  
monthly.  
Average  
cost.  
\$100.42  
130.85  
125.38  
77.70  
49.84  
30.00  
110.05  
83.19

These un-  
successful  
efforts to  
relieve the  
situation of  
the Army in  
Cuba led the  
Department  
to enter into  
contract with  
the firm of D.  
Van Aken &  
Co., of New  
York City, to  
fit out an ex-  
pedition with  
a large force  
of mechanics  
of various trades,  
and laborers,  
with machinery,  
such as pile  
drivers, im-  
plements for  
construction  
of docks and  
railways, with  
the necessary  
materials—iron  
and lumber—  
for building  
docks, lighters,  
repairing rail-  
roads and en-  
gines. The com-  
pany was fur-  
nished the steam-  
ship Panama  
and two fine  
ocean tugs, the  
Gladisfen, which  
was chartered,  
and the Gypsum  
King, which was  
purchased. This  
outfit proceeded  
to Santiago and  
thence to  
Ponce, Puerto  
Rico, where their  
services have  
been of great  
value in the  
operation of the  
Army in that  
harbor.

About 16,000  
men and 3,367  
animals were  
taken to  
Puerto Rico,  
and 5,581 men  
and 256 con-  
valescents  
have returned  
to this country.

The expedi-  
tions to the  
Philippines  
were as follows:  
1st. May 25,  
under command  
of Gen. Anderson,  
with 2,491  
officers and men  
upon three steam-  
ships—City of  
Sidney, Australia  
and City of Peking.  
2d. Under command  
of Gen. Greene,  
with 3,580 offi-

From April 1, 1898, to Aug. 31, 1898, there were purchased 5,130 field ranges, at a cost of \$106,742; 150 bread ovens, costing \$20,540; 5,434 field desks, at a cost of \$38,471.80; and 4,580 paulinas, at a cost of \$87,644.20. Coal for use of transport vessels was contracted for to the amount of 83,078 tons.

#### DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Under the order of the honorable the Secretary of War, dated July 18, 1898, the duties of this division consist mainly of rail and water transportation. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, transportation was furnished for 709,617 persons, 80,632 animals, and 1,529,585 tons of materials.

The orders for the movement of the Regular troops to Chickamauga, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa were sent out by the Adjutant General of the Army about the middle of April, 1898, and were addressed to the several department commanders. The troops were rapidly assembled at the points designated. In no case was any delay reported to this office, nor is any known to have occurred. These troops were moved with the most satisfactory dispatch and an entire absence of accident. On May 13 the Adjutant General sent to the Quartermaster General his first orders for the movement of Volunteers—a separate order for each organization—designating the point of destination. The Volunteer troops have gone to destination with promptness and remarkable freedom from accident or delay en route. From April 1, 1898, to the breaking up of Camp Wikoff the aggregate movement of troops by rail amounted to 17,863 officers and 435,569 men.

Under circulars of the Treasury Department, No. 187, Nov. 11, 1897, and No. 83 of May 17, 1898, the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, having been sold, ceased to be bond-aided railroads from Nov. 1, 1897, and March 31, 1898, respectively.

#### WAR TRANSPORTATION.

The sum of \$90,757.34 was expended during the fiscal year to maintain, including repairs, the 11 vessels owned by this Department, which is exclusive of the transports chartered and purchased for the prosecution of the war with Spain. From the declaration of war to June 30, 1898, this Department chartered for service on the Atlantic and Gulf waters, 43 vessels, with a total tonnage of 104,201, and a carrying capacity of 1,287 officers, 22,335 men with their arms, ammunition, equipment, medical and subsistence supplies and 6,746 animals. There were also chartered 4 water boats, with a total capacity of 820,000 gallons; 3 lighters, 2 tugs and 1 barge; also 2 barges purchased. In addition to the above there were chartered—for the Signal Service of the Army, the steamship Adria, used as a cable boat; the steamship Fanita for the Secret Service, and the steamer Gretchen for inspection purposes.

The operations of the Navy in the harbor at Manila required that provision be made for the transportation of troops and supplies to the Philippines.

Some difficulty was experienced in securing transport ships on the Pacific coast, and it became necessary to ask Congress to grant American registry to some available ships which were under foreign registry. Fourteen ships were chartered to June 30, 1898, on the Pacific coast, having a total tonnage of 41,152 and carrying capacity of 629 officers and 13,059 men, with their complete outfit of camp and garrison equipage, arms, ammunition, medical and subsistence stores for a voyage of over 7,000 miles.

The combined fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 69 vessels of various classes, with a total tonnage of 145,353 tons and carrying capacity of over 37,000 men.

The refitting of these vessels cost \$186,632.68. The payments for services of the vessels under charter to June 30, 1898, were as follows:

On Atlantic coast and Gulf waters.....\$1,007,952.50  
On Pacific coast.....319,764.17

Total.....\$1,327,716.67

The hospital ships Relief and Missouri were fitted up by the Quartermaster's Department.

On the Pacific the Department bought and chartered 61,287 tons of shipping with a carrying capacity of more than 20,000 men. On the Atlantic the tonnage is 61,298 in fourteen purchased steamships, costing \$5,431,000, and having a capacity of 720 officers, 12,700 men and 6,750 animals. Eight of these vessels have refrigerators. They will be overhauled and refitted and the Department will then have a fine transport fleet.

The fleet of 38 vessels which had been fitted out for an expedition to Havana, 400 miles distant, was used for the longer voyage of 1,000 miles to Santiago, and upon embarkation of the troops it was found that the vessels would not safely and comfortably carry more than about 16,000 men with their 2,295 animals, equipments, ammunition, subsistence and medical supplies on a voyage of 1,000 miles.

This entire fleet arrived without serious mishap at Daiquiri. Upon disembarkation of the Army difficulty was encountered by reason of the lack of sufficient means for lightering the transports which could not approach the small dock at Daiquiri, and this office was advised of the needs of the command. Active efforts were immediately made by this office to supply the needed lighterage. Two decked barges in tow of the U. S. S. Fern were dispatched at once from Key West, Fla., which arrived safely, but were wrecked the day after their arrival. A seagoing tug, the Nimrod, chartered in Mobile, with three barges in tow, the Ora, Ben and Touart, the former chartered, the last two purchased by the Department, was dispatched with orders to proceed direct to Santiago; and the chartered seagoing tug Underwriter, with two decked barges belonging to the Engineer Department of the Army, was dispatched to Santiago from New Orleans. These tugs lost all their barges and only one of the tugs succeeded in reaching Cuba. Under instructions from this office the steam lighter Bessie was dispatched from Tampa to Santiago, but, her boilers springing a leak, she returned to Tampa for repairs.

These unsuccessful efforts to relieve the situation of the Army in Cuba led the Department to enter into contract with the firm of D. Van Aken & Co., of New York City, to fit out an expedition with a large force of mechanics of various trades, and laborers, with machinery, such as pile drivers, implements for construction of docks and railways, with the necessary materials—iron and lumber—for building docks, lighters, repairing railroads and engines. The company was furnished the steamship Panama and two fine ocean tugs, the Gladisfen, which was chartered, and the Gypsum King, which was purchased. This outfit proceeded to Santiago and thence to Ponce, Puerto Rico, where their services have been of great value in the operation of the Army in that harbor.

About 16,000 men and 3,367 animals were taken to Puerto Rico, and 5,581 men and 256 convalescents have returned to this country.

The expeditions to the Philippines were as follows:

1st. May 25, under command of Gen. Anderson, with 2,491 officers and men upon three steamships—City of Sidney, Australia and City of Peking.  
2d. Under command of Gen. Greene, with 3,580 offi-

cers and men, sailed on June 15 on the steamships China, Colon and Zealandia.

3d. Under command of Gen. Merritt, with the command of Gen. McArthur, consisting of 4,847 officers and men, sailed on June 25, 27, 28 and 29 on the steamships Senator, Morgan City, City of Para, Indiana, Ohio, Valencia and Newport.

4th. Under command of Gen. Otis, with 1,682 officers and men, sailed July 15 on the steamships Peru and City of Puebla, followed on July 19 by the steamship Pennsylvania, with 1,348 officers and men, and July 23 and 29 on the steamships City of Rio de Janeiro and St. Paul, with 1,735 officers and men. These vessels have all arrived at Manila without mishap, and reports received show that the health and comfort of the men were maintained during the long voyage of over 7,000 miles.

The sailing ship Tacoma, with 30 enlisted men, 19 civilian teamsters, 210 horses and mules, 44 wagons and ambulances, and six months' supply of subsistence and forage, sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 6. On Aug. 21 the steamship Arizona, with 490 officers and men and 4 Red Cross nurses on board, sailed from San Francisco, and on Aug. 29 the steamship Scandia sailed with troops for Honolulu and 173 officers and men for Manila. All told, 21 officers and 606 men were sent to Honolulu.

The total movements by transport ships up to Sept. 15 have been as follows:

	Men.
To Cuba.....	28,195
To Puerto Rico.....	17,460
To Manila.....	16,405
To Honolulu.....	629
Returned from Cuba.....	21,686
Returned from Puerto Rico.....	5,541
Civilian employes transported.....	2,920
Total.....	92,836

The transportation of 22,864 Spanish prisoners cost \$513,860. Three of the vessels that carried them were fitted out as hospital ships, and all were well arranged and equipped for the service.

A regular weekly line of Army transports from New York to Cuba and Puerto Rico was opened Aug. 31, sailing every Wednesday. An officer of the Army is assigned to each transport purchased by the Government. They were usually Volunteer Quartermasters, who acted for both the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.

The sum of \$763,275.61 was expended during the last fiscal year in the construction and repairs of barracks, officers' quarters, storehouses, for camping grounds and for rent. The sum of \$74,516.84 was expended for construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.

Under the act of June 30, 1898, \$20,000 has been expended for purchase of buildings at Fort Assiniboine, leaving \$400,000 available for construction, which has been apportioned as follows: Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., \$69,933.60; Fort Point, Texas, \$35,410; Fort Hamilton, N. Y., \$125; Fort Hancock, N. J., \$3,823; Fort Harrison, Mont., \$30,000; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., \$92,528.34; Fort Myer, Va., \$95; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., \$94.60; Plum Island, New York, \$43,338.96; new post near Seattle, Wash., \$50,000; new post near Spokane, Wash., \$55,532; Fort Wayne, Mich., \$100; Willets Point, N. Y., \$17,698.40; balance June 30, 1898, \$1,921.10. Total, \$400,000.

During the war, camps were established for military purposes at Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; Camp Alger, Va.; Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Fernandez, Fla.; Camp Wikoff, N. Y.; Camp Hamilton, near Lexington, Ky.; Camp George G. Meade, Pa.; Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., and Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala. General hospitals were established at Key West, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Monroe. More than \$80,000 has been spent on the hospital for 1,000 beds now building near Fort Monroe.

The question of providing good water for the troops by the means of a field filter was made the subject of early and careful consideration. On the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Secretary of War authorized the purchase of 3,000 filters of special pattern, of the Berkefeld-Maignen and Pasteur-Chamberland manufacture, at a cost of \$69,100. These filters were distributed to the various military camps.

On Aug. 23, 1898, Mr. D. H. Rhodes, a capable and reliable employe of this Department, was sent to Santiago, Cuba, by this office, with directions to report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, commanding that department, for the specific duty of erecting suitable markers at the graves of our soldiers at Santiago and vicinity. Mr. Rhodes was further directed to make such examination of this subject as to be able to report and identify the burial place of every United States soldier and American citizen buried at Santiago and vicinity, and prepare a complete record of every case showing exact location of each burial site.

Under the act of Congress approved July 8, 1898, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die in military camps, or who are killed in action or who die in the field at places outside of the limits of the United States. No definite plans have yet been formulated by the Department in regard to the removal of the remains to the United States, but the subject is under consideration.

The great increase of duty made a reorganization of the Department necessary, and the following assignments were made: Col. J. G. C. Lee, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Col. J. W. Scully, New Orleans, La.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman, Mobile, Ala.; Lieut. Col. F. B. Jones, Chief Q. M. U. S. V., was acting Chief Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; Col. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M. U. S. V., with the artillery siege train at Tampa, Fla. The depot at New York remained in charge of Col. A. S. Kimball, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., who is assisted by Maj. J. W. Summerhayes; Q. M. U. S. V. (Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.), who has charge of inspection of vessels and fitting out transports; Capt. I. W. Littell, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., who has charge of the supply, distribution and manufacture of clothing and camp and garrison equipage; Capt. Wirt Robinson, Asst. Q. M. U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 4th Art.), has charge of transportation matters.

The St. Louis depot is in charge of Col. G. C. Smith, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., assisted by Maj. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. U. S. A. Col. J. V. Furey, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., is in charge of the Philadelphia depot, assisted by Lieut. Col. F. H. Hathaway, Maj. C. A. H. McCauley and Capt. G. S. Bingham, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. Col. Charles W. Williams, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., assisted by Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. U. S. V. (Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.), has charge of the Jeffersonville depot, and Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long of that at San Francisco. Maj. T. E. True is at Washington, Maj. John McE. Hyde at Boston; Col. C. F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. G. U. S. A., with Cont. J. R. Bellinger at Tampa, Fla.; Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, Q. M. U. S. V., had charge of the temporary depot at Dunn Loring, Va., assisted by Capt. J. R. Hosmer, A. Q. M. U. S. V. A sub-depot established in an old race track, used as a wagon depot and corral,

is in charge of Capt. E. H. Parsons, A. Q. M. U. S. V. Col. C. F. Humphrey (now Brig. Gen., U. S. V.), Chief Q. M., had charge of fitting out the expedition to Cuba, and also of disembarking it. "The expedition arrived off the coast of Cuba, in the vicinity of Santiago, June 20, and disembarkation began on the 23d at Daiquiri, some 17 miles east of Santiago. The disembarkation of the infantry and cavalry from transports was completed by the night of the 23d. The light artillery and battalion of heavy artillery were debarked two or three days later; and the troops of Gen. Kent's division on the City of Washington, Saratoga and Santiago, at this time lying some miles off the mouth of the harbor at Santiago, were debarked at Siboney by the 27th of the month. As soon as the disembarkation of the troops was well under way the landing of the pack trains and pack equipage was begun and continued during the night and the following day until all the men, animals and equipage were ashore. Then the draft mules, harness, teamsters, etc., were landed, followed by the landing of the rations, small arms, ammunition light artillery and cavalry horses, harness, horse equipment, artillery carriages, artillery ammunition and men. The landing of wagon transportation was then begun and pushed to the limit.

"Many of the troops, however, debarked themselves in boats belonging to their ships during the two days and subsequent to 6 p. m. both days, at which hour the Navy hauled off and returned to their ships.

"I can safely say that the men could in all cases have debarked themselves, as we had 153 boats capable of carrying ashore 2,500 men and equipments at one time.

"Besides the expedition's small boats, it had the steam lighter Laura, capable of easily carrying half a regiment at a time, and in which work it was employed during the two days of disembarkation. This vessel was by far the most expeditious and comfortable means employed; and, furthermore, had it been necessary the Cumberland and Manteo, both light-draft steamers, would have been utilized for this service. The disembarkation of troops was not at all difficult when compared with the work in enroute to the landing of animals, and especially in landing of war material and supplies belonging to the expedition. Five small boats were wrecked in landing or endeavoring to land troops. Two of these were boats belonging to and manned by the Navy. The landing of the animals was difficult and tedious, owing to the high surf and rough sea. Had it not been for the failure of the steam lighter Bessie to join, the desertion of the tugboat Captain Sam, and the loss of a decked-over lighter, the expedition would have been fairly well supplied for debarking the troops, lightening supplies, etc., of the expedition, and more satisfactory and expeditious results would have been accomplished.

"The road leading from Daiquiri to Siboney and thence to Santiago was scarcely more than a trail, though it had been in use by the natives for centuries. That part between Siboney and Santiago was particularly bad, as it passed over a range of high ground and through depressions, ravines, water courses and small rivers. There were no bridges. The road required a great deal of work to make it of any use. Being exceedingly narrow, turn-outs had to be made at intervals to provide for the passing of teams and pack trains. With the use of the road when wet it became impassable in many sections, and new road was cut through brush and timber where possible. The time given to the improvement of the road by the United States Engineers was very considerable, resulting in the material improvement of the old road by corduroying with brush, filling depressions, removing boulders, bridging streams, cutting through woods, and roughly making new road in part. With all this work done upon it, however, it was at no time in really good order, and a part of the time, as stated, was all but impassable, thus rendering it most difficult to meet the demands from the front. The moving of pack and wagon trains leaving Siboney and the front had to be timed, and with all care possible temporary blockades occurred, especially when the sick and wounded were being brought to the rear. Difficulties were also experienced in supplying the troops and animals at the front, owing to the lack of experienced teamsters. The pack-train teams were manned at first by civilians, but they rapidly fell sick, and their places had to be filled by soldiers, not always skilful in this work.

"Col. Humphrey returned from Cuba with the last troops of the Fifth Corps, and was relieved by Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M. U. S. V. (Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.), who served in that capacity until Oct. 11, 1898, when by reason of sickness he returned to the United States. This left the transaction of the business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at that place in the hands of Maj. John T. Knight, Depot Quartermaster, and of Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., who are assisted by Capt. Scott, Barker and Gonzales, Volunteer Quartermasters.

"The depot at Ponce, Puerto Rico, is in charge of Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman, Q. M. U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, Q. M. U. S. V. (Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.), has been assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Honolulu, where he arrived on Aug. 28, 1898. Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, Chief Q. M. U. S. V. (Major and Q. M. U. S. A.), is the Chief Quartermaster at Manila.

"In concluding this report, I desire to state that this office, during the war, has constantly kept in view the fact that the all-important duty devolving upon this Department was to provide for and promptly furnish the Army with all needed Quartermaster supplies. For months the most energetic efforts have been made to the accomplishment of this purpose. Practically everything needed for the largely increased Army had to be purchased or manufactured and then transported to the numerous camps.

"At the commencement of hostilities the regular establishment of this Department did not afford enough officers of experience to meet all the requirements of the extraordinary situation with which the Department was so suddenly confronted. Important problems had to be considered and solved, large business transactions had to be quickly concluded in order that the troops could be promptly equipped and hurried into the field; but notwithstanding all the difficulties, it is believed that the Army has been well provided for. In this connection, it should be remembered that within the few months of hostilities the military operations extended to such distant points as Santiago, Puerto Rico, Honolulu and the Philippines, where all needed Quartermaster supplies for the Army have been promptly forwarded.

The clerks and other employees of the Washington office have often worked twelve to fifteen hours daily, including Sundays and holidays, and the Quartermaster General recommends a 20 per cent. increase in their pay for one year.

The report closes as follows: "I renew the recommendations of my predecessors that an appropriation be made by Congress for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac River between the Naval Observatory grounds and the Arlington Reservation, which will furnish a short and direct route to the cemetery and park and afford rapid communication between the capital and the large military post at Fort Myer, Va. This is an important matter, and it is hoped it may receive the consideration of Congress at its coming session. Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON, Q. M. G., U. S. A.



## SAMPSON AND SHAFTER.

The Navy Department has made public three reports from Admiral Sampson concerning the relations of the Navy and Army at Santiago. One details the operations of the Navy during the demonstration at Aguadores which was made by Gen. Duffield with the 33d Michigan Vols., armed with Springfields and black powder. The story begins with a dispatch from Gen. Shafter, June 30.

## The Affair at Aguadores.

"I wish you would bombard the works at Aguadores in support of a regiment of infantry which I shall send there early to-morrow" (July 1), and continues in part as follows: "The New York, Suwanee and Gloucester took position at daylight off Aguadores, which is a point about three miles east of the entrance of Santiago harbor. This is a small indentation into which the San Juan River empties. There are two deep ravines running almost at right angles to one another, up the westerly one of which passes the railway by which iron ore is carried from Siboney into Santiago. The ravine down which the river comes is spanned by a large iron bridge, the westerly end of which had been blown up by the Spanish troops on the morning of June 27. There is an old fort with a long curtain running up the hill to the top, on the extension of which stands the Morro. A Spanish flag had flown continuously on this fort during our presence. Across the ravine from the fort were two rifle pits, and on the east bank of the river was a small blockhouse, which had been knocked to pieces by the ships stationed at that end of our line. The troops came by railroad, which skirts the seashore from Siboney to within about a mile and a half of this ravine, the final detachment of troops arriving about 9:20. \* \* \* We had observed a few men in one of the rifle pits, the number varying from sixteen to twenty, which was the whole of the Spanish forces discoverable by us."

"At 9:18 we received signal: 'This is Gen. Duffield's headquarters.' At 9:25, 'Will be ready soon. When I signal to begin direct attention first to rifle pit, next to fort and blockhouse, unless you can do both at once.' Duffield."

"The fort, ravine, and rifle pits were then shelled by all three of our ships present, the enemy disappearing immediately, the troops advancing from the position where they had debarked from the cars to the eastern side of the ravine. The fort was much knocked about by our shells, the flagstaff being shot away by the Suwanee, and many shells were planted in the rifle pits."

"At 11:30 we were signalled: 'Scouts report no damage to rifle pits; can you reach them?'—Duffield." To which we replied, 'Yes, with ease, but there is no one in them.'"

"At 11:40 we received signal, 'Fire a few shots at rifle pit on the hill.'"

"At 11:48 we signalled: 'There are no Spaniards in the rifle pits.' As it was a useless expenditure of ammunition to fire shell into rifle pits where there was no enemy, we ceased firing for a time against these and began firing with 8-inch shells in the direction of Santiago, with an elevation of 8,500 yards."

"At 12:28 we received signals: 'What is the news?' To which answer was made: 'There is not a Spaniard in the rifle pits.'"

"At 12:30 we were sent: 'Reinforcements for the enemy reported.' To which reply was made: 'Tell us where they are and we will shoot at them.'"

"At 12:40 signal received: 'Reported marching into old fort.' We replied: 'The Gloucester will take care of them. There is not a man in that fort.' This we could plainly see."

"Shortly afterward the enemy opened fire in the ravine with a small field piece, which had evidently been brought down from Santiago, and our troops retired, having, as was later heard, lost two men killed and several wounded. The New York took position and enfiladed this ravine, firing a number of 4 and 8-inch shells into it, upon which the firing on the part of the enemy immediately ceased and nothing more was seen or heard of them."

Admiral Sampson reflects strongly both upon newspaper publications and upon the fulness with which the War Department made public the daily dispatches that passed, a fulness which he imitates in these reports. He says: "I have been surprised to see published in the papers any statement of refusal on my part to endeavor to force my way into the harbor, and I cannot understand—in case the newspaper report be a truthful statement of what was sent by him—Gen. Shafter's sending any report of this kind." And again: "I here would inadvertently upon the apparently extraordinary openness with which every detail of hope, effort, or suggestion on the part of the Army has been published. The unwisdom of such procedure is too manifest for discussion."

We have already published dispatches relating to the plans of action discussed between the two commanders. "The plans which I had proposed laying before Gen. Shafter," says the Admiral, "and which had been very thoroughly discussed on board by myself and staff, included the countermining of the harbor entrance, the immediate entrance of the fleet, and the carrying of the Morro by assault with a thousand marines landed in Estrella Cove, or using the marines for carrying the western battery, the Morro to be attacked by a detachment of the Army, the advance being from the direction of Aguadores. Orders had been sent to Guantanamo on June 28, ordering up the Resolute, with a view of using the mines stored on board of her."

The preparations made are shown in the following: "I would, however, add, to show the good will of the Navy, and my desire and understanding that in case the enemy failed to come to terms through bombardment, the harbor entrance should be forced; that in the meanwhile all preparations were completed for countermining, the mines having been removed for this purpose from the Resolute to the collier Lebanon, Lieuts. Roy Smith and E. E. Capehart, who are mining experts, placed aboard the Lebanon, and everything arranged for action whenever desired. The only reasons for postponement came from the General Commanding the Army."

It will be remembered that on July 5 the President ordered the two commanders to co-operate, and as Admiral Sampson was sick he sent his chief of staff, Capt. Chadwick, to represent him at the conference. Shafter and Chadwick drew up a written agreement for a joint plan of action. The Navy was to bombard Santiago city, and if this was not successful in causing the Spaniards to surrender, an assault was to be made on the Socapa battery by marines and Cubans. On account of a truce there was no bombardment, and Gen. Shafter on July 9 notified Sampson that the Spanish commander proposed to withdraw to Holguin. Sampson suggested that all batteries and fortifications should be surrendered and contact mines taken up, so that the ships could enter the harbor."

## The Navy Not Represented at the Surrender.

When Gen. Shafter on July 13 notified Admiral Sampson that Miles and Shafter were to have a conference that morning with Gen. Toral about the surrender of

Santiago, Sampson shortly after sent this message to Shafter: "As Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces engaged in joint operations, I expect to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of the surrender of Santiago, including the surrender of the shipping and the harbor. Questions are involved of importance to both branches of the service."

Shafter sent this answer five hours later: "I shall be glad to have you represented, but difficult to let you know; conference may take place at any hour. I should recommend that you send an officer for that purpose to remain at my headquarters. Should it not be convenient for you to do so, I will endeavor to give notice and see that an officer can be present when final terms are agreed."

The following messages were wig-wagged from shore to Admiral Sampson's flagship and vice versa:

Admiral Sampson:

"I will be glad if you will send to these headquarters an officer to represent you during negotiations for evacuation."

Gen. Miles:

"When do you want Admiral Sampson's representative there? Or when can he get a horse?"

Before an arrangement was made by which any one could be sent the following was received:

Admiral Sampson:

"The enemy has surrendered. Will be down to see you soon."

Admiral Sampson:

"Hitch in negotiations. We may have to fight for it yet. They wish to refer to Spain."

On July 16 the following was received:

"Enemy has surrendered. Will you send some (one) to represent Navy in the matter?"

Admiral Sampson then proceeds to comment on the arrangement for naval participation in the formal surrender, and quotes notes exchanged between Shafter and himself over the refusal of the latter to let the Navy take charge of the Spanish war vessels in Santiago harbor. He says: "The foregoing certainly shows clearly the most absolute joint action, and I took for granted that we should be joint signatories of any capitulation, as is customary in all services in such circumstances. Many instances could be cited, if references were available."

"Capt. Chadwick arrived at the front at the earliest hour it was possible for him to do so, and informed Gen. Shafter of my expectancy in the matter, but Gen. Shafter peremptorily refused. The convention had already been signed, and he stated as one reason that nothing had been said of the Army in my report of the fleet action of July 3. There would have been as much reason for mentioning the Navy in the report of the land action of July 1, when assault was made by our Army on the Spanish lines."

"No mention was made of the shipping in the capitulations, and Capt. Chadwick informed Gen. Shafter that all Spanish ships would be regarded by us as property to be turned over to the Navy. He said he would refer such a matter to the Secretary of War, but that, of course, could have no bearing upon what I considered my duty in the matter, particularly in the view of our late experience of Spanish perfidy in regard to the injury of ships, which in my opinion made it necessary to look after their safety at once. I thus, after the hauling down of the Spanish flag, sent prize crews to board the gunboat Alvarado and to the five merchant steamers in the harbor. An officer of the Army was found on board the Alvarado, who stated he had been sent to take charge of her, whereupon I addressed the following letter to Gen. Shafter:

U. S. Flagship New York, July 17, 1898.  
Sir: Upon sending an officer to take charge of the captured Spanish gunboat, the Alvarado, it was found that one of your officers was on board, evidently with the expectation of taking charge of her. It should hardly be necessary to remind you that in all joint operations of the character of these which have resulted in the fall of Santiago all floating material is turned over to the Navy, as all forts, etc., go to the Army. I have been lying within five hundred yards of the Morro, from which the Spanish flag was hauled down at 9 o'clock, and upon which the United States flag has not yet, at 2 p. m., been hoisted. Although our forces have frequently engaged these forts, and yours have not exchanged a shot with them, I await the arrival of a detachment of your troops to take possession, as they must eventually occupy them. I expect the same consideration. I request that you will relieve Lieut. Caruthers of the duty given him, as I have directed Lieut. Marble to assume command of the Alvarado. Very respectfully, etc."

"Early on the morning of the 18th I received from the senior naval officer in the harbor a paper sent him, of which the following is a copy:

Santiago, July 17, 1898.  
Lieut. Doyle can keep his men on the ships for the night, and in the morning the tugs will get up steam and transfer him with his officers and men to their respective ships."

C. McKIBBIN, Brig. Gen. Comdg.

"I at once sent the following to Gen. Shafter:

Sir: The following has just been sent me by Lieut. Doyle, in charge of Spanish prizes in the harbor of Santiago. (McKibbin's dispatch quoted.) I will not enter into any expression of surprise at the reception of such a paper. No mention of the shipping was made in the articles of capitulation though I specially requested that it be included by my message to you of July 13. Our operations leading to the fall of Santiago have been joint, so directed by the President and so confirmed by their character. All propriety and usage surrenders the floating material in such cases to the naval force, and I have taken possession of it. I am unable to recognize the authority of the Secretary of War over my actions. I have telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy and await his instructions. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Departments the question will, of course, be decided by the President of the United States. Until then my prize crews must remain in charge, and I have so directed."

The act of surrender took place by 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The Commander-in-Chief, or any other officer of the squadron which had been, as the preceding shows, acting to the best of its power in assisting in the reduction of the place, was not asked to be present. This, of course, may have been a mere oversight, but it is, of course, to be regretted that any such should take place. Had the Navy been withdrawn after the action of the 3d—after which all the fleet operations were to aid the Army—all the shipping referred to would have escaped and our Army have become the besieged instead of the besiegers, as, of course, the Reina Mercedes and the gunboat Alvarado would have been free to destroy or drive off the transport fleet. I do not think the Commanding General quite appreciates how necessary a part of our forces were to the reduction of Santiago and the surrender of its garrison in any case independently of the effect of our shell, which latter was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the surrender at this time."

A third report to the Navy Department from Admiral Sampson, dated Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 4, contains a copy of the answer sent by Shafter to a telegram from Sampson which had been sent in obedience to a telegram from Secretary Long to the Admiral, received on July 20. Gen. Shafter's answer follows:

Santiago, Aug. 1, 1898.  
I do not acknowledge the authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the matter which you wire me. The surrender of Santiago was made to me by General Toral in person, in surrendering verbally all the prisoners and public property of Spain in the district commanded by him, and I accepted the same in the presence of troops representing all the respective armies. The details for carrying this into effect were arranged by three Commissioners on each side. These articles were signed by the respective Commissioners in duplicate. One copy was handed to General Toral and the other

was sent by me to the Secretary of War. Neither General Toral nor myself signed them. Certainly could not and would not permit these articles to any officer for signature, my own not being affixed, and I shall protest to the Secretary of War against your signature to that document. I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that no claim for any credit for the capture of Cervera and his fleet has been made by the Army, although it is a fact that the Spanish fleet did not leave the harbor until the investment of the city was practically completed and Cervera had sufficient losses on land on July 1 and 2, notably among them his Chief of Staff."

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

Upon this Admiral Sampson comments as follows: "I have acknowledged the receipt of this telegram, and without any argument or discussion on my part. The fact that General Shafter did not sign the terms of capitulation may be a reason that I should not. This matter should be decided at Washington. I beg to call your attention to the fact that, in every possible way, General Shafter has had the assistance of this fleet in compelling the surrender of the city of Santiago."

## REGULATING THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The regulations for the Army Transport Service, as prepared by the Ludlow Board, have been approved by the Secretary of War. Their general details are as follows:

"The Army Transport Service is reorganized as a special branch of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, for the purpose of transferring troops and supplies between the United States and such overseas garrisons and military commands as shall be authorized."

"The Army transport service will have full charge of and responsibility for the messing and berthing of all authorized persons on board, and will supply everything necessary for that purpose."

"Subject to the supervision of the Quartermaster General, the Army Transport Service will be conducted by its own employees, specially selected or appointed, and under its own regulations, and be made, as far as practical, independent of the administration of other branches of Army transportation."

"There will be two home ports or headquarters for the service, one at New York for the Atlantic traffic and one at San Francisco for the Pacific traffic. Each home port will have its full equipment of officers and employees and be provided with proper terminal facilities—including wharfage for ships and storage for freights—and with suitable and adequate offices, and clerical and other staff for the conduct of its business."

"The general organization will be as follows, the personnel being duplicated at the two home ports: General Superintendent, Medical Superintendent, Transport Q. M., Transport Surgeons, all to be appointed by the War Department; assistant to General Superintendent, Marine Superintendent, assistant to Marine Superintendent; Superintending Engineer, who will be appointed by the Q. M. General on nomination by the General Superintendent; Assistant Superintending Engineer, Port Steward, Chief Stevedore and Army Transport Agents at overseas ports, who will be appointed by the General Superintendent upon nomination by the Marine Superintendent and the Superintending Engineer."

"The General Superintendent will be an officer of the Quartermaster Department, with the rank of field officer, with headquarters at the Home Port, and charged with the entire administration of the service."

"Each vessel will carry a Transport Q. M., who will act under the direction of the General Superintendent as Quartermaster, Commissary, Supercargo and Disbursing Officer of the ship. The Transport Q. M. will be the representative on board of the General Superintendent, and all orders for the ship will be given to and through him. He will be in general charge of the ship and its business and be responsible for the proper care and disposition of the passengers and freight until delivery at destination."

"The Marine Superintendent will be a person skilled in the navigation, handling, loading and care of ships in port and at sea, and familiar with the duties of masters and other officers on board of sea-going vessels of the first class. Under direction of the General Superintendent the Marine Superintendent will have personal charge of all transports at the home port, will supervise and direct their movements, docking, loading and general repairs, and be responsible for their care and maintenance in a condition of complete efficiency at all times and in all respects other than in matters pertaining to the Superintending Engineer."

"The duties of medical and engineer officers are prescribed minutely, but are too obvious to require elaboration."

## OUR ARMY STAFF CORPS.

Inspector General Breckinridge has given some very strong testimony against the management of Shafter's campaign, and against current Army administration in general. It is an interesting fact, however, that Gen. Breckinridge himself sought for a command in the field, although he now says that he was practically displaced by an order directing inspectors in the field to report directly to the Adjutant General. However this may be, it is a fact worthy of the serious consideration of Congress, when the subject of Army reform comes before it, that both the Inspector General's Department and the Adjutant General's Department were practically broken up by the sending of the officers connected with them into the field. These Departments have always insisted that they should have many more officers than were granted them by Congress, because they were organized, not to perform the business of twenty-five thousand men, the peace establishment of the Army, but to conduct the affairs of an Army of one hundred thousand men in time of war. No sooner did war break out, however, than these officers, who were supposed to be trained to staff duties, obtained employment in the field, leaving the staff duties to be performed by newly appointed civilians.—Harper's Weekly.

## TREATIES OF GUARANTEE.

In a lecture on intervention before the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Captain W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., Instructor in the Department of Law, calls attention to the various treaties of guarantee to which the United States has been a party; that of 1846 guaranteeing the sovereignty of New Granada (now United States of Colombia), and the neutrality of the Isthmus; that of 1850 with Great Britain guaranteeing the neutrality of the Nicaraguan Canal, and that of 1867 with Nicaragua for the same purpose.

"Armed intervention (by the United States) has never taken place in support of the Monroe Doctrine, though tending in that direction, first, during Maximilian's rule in Mexico, and again, two years ago in behalf of Venezuela."

"The excitement over the Venezuelan question showed conclusively that the Monroe Doctrine is not becoming obsolete, nor is it dwindling in its proportions. Capt. Reynolds thinks that it will continue to grow until it becomes a giant besides which, the 'balance of power' will be dwarfed in appearance."



# THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Shafter attended the Thanksgiving dinner of the Sons of the Revolution in New York and made an interesting speech on his campaign. His story was in part a repetition of what we have published before, but the following paragraphs convey new information or views or give official value to points already published:

"This war was declared in April, in the very worst season of the year, when it was almost suicide to send troops into the tropics. I know positively that President McKinley said that he would not under any circumstances send a large Volunteer Army into Cuba in the wet season. It was intended, however, to make a lodgment somewhere. We had to show the world that we were fighting upon both land and sea. We would be laughed at if we did not. It was therefore planned that I should land at Mariel and hold it until the fall as a base for the main body of the troops. It was expected that here, close to Havana, the principal battle of the campaign would be fought.

"The transports which we had were not at all fitted for the purpose, so I took off many of the animals which were already on board, and in this way got on board 17,000 men. I was ordered to proceed at once to Santiago, land my forces and drive the Spanish fleet out of Santiago and capture the town. I never had any other orders from anybody else as to how I should conduct that campaign.

"On the 21st of June I got off the harbor of Santiago. That afternoon Sampson and I went twenty-five miles to the westward and saw Garcia. Remember that we had no maps of the country, except general maps; nothing on which to base a campaign. But I had two intelligent men with me who had been reared in and around Santiago. From them and from Garcia I decided where it was best to land. There was no strategy in it, except that we knew there were Spanish troops in the interior; at Guantanamo we were told there were 2,000 or 3,000, and we afterward found 7,000. To the north, twenty-eight miles, at the end of a railroad, we thought there were a few, and we afterward learned there were over 3,200. Thirty-two miles north of that there were 10,000, making a total of 21,000 soldiers not more than sixty-five miles from Santiago. There were also 8,000 at Matanzas under Pando, who were reported to be coming down. To show that they might have come down, part of this force did march 165 miles through that country and did reach Santiago on July 2. But it made no difference; it simply increased the number of prisoners.

"I selected the landing place for one reason because there was plenty of good water coming down in streams from the mountain, and any one who knows anything about the Civil War will agree with me that it is a great essential. On June 22 the Navy bombarded Siboney, Daiquiri and the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

"I had sent Gen. Kent four miles to the westward to a little bay which had been talked of as a good landing place, although I did not so consider it. He found only eight feet of water there with a bar, so we gave it up. By landing at Siboney we placed ourselves between 7,000 men and Santiago, and by six days' march we put ourselves between the 3,000 at San Luis and 10,000 at Holguin. That's all the strategy there was in the landing.

"I had with me the finest Army that was ever gotten together in the United States. I had practically all of the Regular Army, there being with me twenty of twenty-five regiments of infantry, five of the eight regiments of cavalry, and all the light artillery. I didn't use all the light artillery, but I took what I thought I needed, and it turned out that I had more than I needed. I had three regiments of Volunteers; one was formed mostly of cowmen, and in everything save discipline they were as good as Regular soldiers. I had the 71st New York and the 2d Massachusetts. They were good regiments and did their duty, as Volunteers always have done. But no regiment on earth can be made efficient for battle in two weeks. The men have got to learn to stand side by side without thinking of it.

"We couldn't carry the comforts of a home with each man. It was impossible. We had three days' rations for every soldier, and every officer went on foot, except Gen. Wheeler who is old and myself. Gens. Kent and Lawton, and the others walked with their rolls on just like the men.

"I made up my mind to go for Santiago just as fast as I could, and on the 25th of June we had a little affair at

Guasimas, which, while not of great importance in itself, showed the difference between the Spanish and the American soldiers. There were about 900 of our men engaged and about 1,000 or 1,200 of the enemy. They were carefully entrenched in a manner that was new to us. They dug a narrow ditch, throwing the dirt back of them. The ditch is about the depth of the average man. This they fill with soldiers, with an officer at each end, and the men have to stay there because there is no protection in front of the ditch, such as we form by throwing up the earth. It's a pretty good way to hold the men.

"We pay great attention in the Regular Army to target practice; three-fourths of my men were medals for target practice. I gave them, at the beginning of the campaign, the strictest orders to fire only when they saw something. So it was that we never fired in volleys. The Spaniards fired altogether in volleys. In the plains this is very destructive, but in the brush it is no good. Had it not been that they fired in volleys our men would have been cut to pieces, but so accurate was our shooting that when they jumped up to fire a volley they had to jump right back again, and in the meantime our men kept creeping upon them. In the battle of Guasimas less than ten rounds of ammunition were expended by our men, and we showed the Spaniards that the American soldiers could walk right up against their intrenchments. This was new to them. They all said so. In the letter of which I spoke earlier the writer said that they had never seen any troops that didn't run face to face with them. This taught the Spaniards a lesson and made them very shy of the Americans.

"By the 30th of June we had approached to within a mile of the Spanish outer line. There I thought I made my biggest mistake of the campaign. It caused me more anxiety than anything else; but, strange to say, no one seems to have noticed it. This mistake was in fighting two battles in one day. I should have fought at El Caney the first day, so that I could have had the entire Army for the main attack on Santiago. El Caney is a little town about seven miles from Santiago. Two of my officers, in whom I had the greatest confidence, and who had carefully reconnoitered the vicinity, told me that they could capture El Caney by 9 o'clock. I started them out and told them to go ahead, while I would hold the fight in front of the town until 10 o'clock, thus giving them time to take the town and close in on Santiago.

"You who have not been in tropical countries cannot understand how difficult it is to make your way through the thick growth. It is almost impassable without constant use of the machete. I ordered Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Kent to go down the road in the center, and for the cavalry to form in line of attack on the right and Kent with the infantry on the left. That was done. For two or three hours they were in the brush, and it was here that they walked over us. The loss was greatest while we were in the brush. Three or four hundred yards beyond the brush was open ground, and the men advanced as steadily and as regularly across it in the face of the Spanish fire as did the men in the Civil War who advanced against the old muzzle-loading rifle and the smooth bore artillery. Critics have said that no force could attack intrenched infantry armed with modern magazine rifles. We showed the fallacy of that as far as the Spanish army is concerned when faced by Americans. It was as easy as against the ball and three buckshot in the Civil War."

## PUERTO RICO.

Thursday, Nov. 18, the 1st Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs., have gone home, leaving a good record behind, and will be missed on the island. The next to leave are the four battalions of the 3d, 4th and 5th Art. Troops of the 2d and 6th Cav.; after that, the 1st Kentucky Vols. The latter regiment is probably one of the best, and its Colonel, a first class soldier, and active man.

Our permanent establishment will then be one regiment cavalry, two foot battalions, two light batteries, two Regular and two Volunteer regiments of infantry, or about 6,000 men.

Matters are quiet now, but many murders and burning of haciendas have taken place in the mountains, and will continue, but these ruffians are tried by military commissions, and hung or exiled in prisons for life. In the United States Civil Courts, are afraid to convict, and the law of the island requires trial by military commissions.

They tell a good story of one of General Grant's staff, who was desirous of possessing himself of an old portrait hanging in a building at Guayama. After a good deal of work, he was able to obtain it, and took it over

with him to San Juan. Shortly after he received a bill of \$100 for this portrait of "Queen Isabella." He probably did not think that any valuation was put on Queens.

I think everybody is pleased at the election of Roosevelt, but if he carries out his Santiago rush methods there will be a number of broken eggs in his kitchen cabinet.

The Puerto Ricans say the Spanish are in power here, and object to same. It is thought the Puerto Ricans are capable of ruling, without the continuance of Spanish power. Petitions covering this matter, as well as the finances, are pouring in.

At one time the Custom House officers gave soldiers \$2 in Puerto Rican money for \$1 American. This has been ordered stopped. The soldier gives his dollar to the Puerto Rican, and in return gets \$1.50. The Puerto Rican then takes the soldier's dollar to the Custom House in payment of customs, and is credited with \$2; thus the soldier suffers, and helps the citizen pay his customs. The Americans are a great people.

At San Juan there is a distinctively Spanish element. At almost all other towns, the reverse, but San Juan is the head center. At Ponce matters move quietly. The people have started an American church, which is filled Sundays, by the best people. The hall of the Alcalde building is used for the present.

The majority of the stores are closed on Sundays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the children meet at the theatre, and are being taught to sing our American hymns and national songs. There are generally some 500 bright, and attractive looking children, who learn rapidly. They are the ones to commence on, and thus Americanize them, as they grow up. A soldier here who complained to the Secretary of War of being starved, was weighed by the Board, and had gained one pound since enlisting.

At Ponce, Puerto Rico, the construction of a landing pier, extending from the shore out into the harbor a distance sufficient to reach a depth of 6 feet, was directed by General Miles and probably has been completed by this time. The water in this harbor deepens very slowly from the shore out, and ships drawing from 12 to 20 feet have to anchor from one-half to three-quarters of a mile from shore. Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., in charge, reports that there are no docks in Puerto Rico suitable for docking ships, and at St. Thomas, the nearest point, there are drydock facilities, but the charges are very exorbitant.

## HONOLULU.

Quartermaster General Ludington gives a few details of the new depots in the islands, to which we have fallen heir so strangely.

Lieutenant Colonel Ruhlen, in charge at Honolulu, reports that he has secured the necessary office rooms and storehouses for use of department headquarters and depot, and also about fifteen acres of ground for a corral. He has organized and placed in service the Government mules and wagon transportation. Arrangements have been made under which the Oahu Railway and Land Company, whose line is in operation from Honolulu to Waialua, a distance of fifty-six miles, will accept the regular Quartermaster's Department transportation requests for passenger service and Government bills of lading for freight service.

The only resources of the country for building material are stone and sand. The stone is a very hard and brittle volcanic rock or lava, resembling in color blue limestone and in texture a very hard, gritty limestone. Everything else requisite for construction work, except stone and sand, will have to be imported from the Pacific coast. The lime used is brought from California, but the cement is imported Portland, brought usually as ballast in sailing vessels direct from Europe. No bricks are made, those in use having been brought in ships as ballast from the Pacific coast. A limited quantity of lumber is kept on hand in local yards, but the whole supply in Honolulu to-day does not probably exceed 1,000,000 feet of all kinds. The price for which it is sold is not unreasonably high.

All the water heretofore used by the troops in camp and at the Quartermaster's corral is that furnished by the city water supply plant. The source of supply is artesian wells, found everywhere on this island; the water bearing sand or gravel stratum being encountered at a depth of from 200 to 300 feet below sea level, and the water usually flows to the height of 32 feet above sea level when confined in tubes. Almost the entire irrigation system of the Island of Oahu is supplied with water from these artesian wells. The water obtained from these wells appears to be pure and free from any objectionable taste.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

No nicer dessert than pie made of

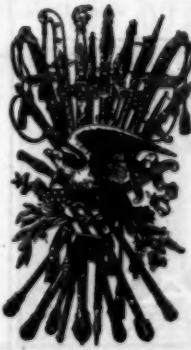
**ATMORE'S Mince Meat**

Delicious, wholesome and cleanly made as home-made mince meat. Ask for it and for ATMORE'S PLUS PENDING at the grocers.

AMERICAN LINE.			
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.			
New York-Southampton-London.			
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.			
St. Louis . . . . .	Dec. 27	St. Louis . . . . .	Dec. 28
Paris . . . . .	Dec. 14	Paris . . . . .	Jan. 4
St. Paul . . . . .	Dec. 21	St. Paul . . . . .	Jan. 11
RED STAR LINE.			
New York-Antwerp.			
Sailing Wednesdays at 12 noon.			
Noordland . . . . .	Dec. 7	Friesland . . . . .	Dec. 21
Aragonia . . . . .	Dec. 14	Southwark . . . . .	Dec. 28
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.			
Piers 14 and 15, N. R.		Office, 6 Bowling Green.	
307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 143 La Salle St., Chicago;			
1205 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 65 State St., Boston;			
30 Montgomery St., San Francisco.			

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**  
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,  
15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ROBERT POOLE & SON CO.**  
**HEAVY MACHINERY,**  
**BALTIMORE, Md.**



**Ames Sword Co.** Chicopee, Mass.  
\*\*\*  
Regulation and Presentation  
**ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....**

**Military Cycling IN THE Rocky Mountains.**  
A. G. Spalding & Bros., NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



**Curley's Safety Razor.**

**OUR OFFER.**  
Any purchaser of our Patent Safety Razor who cannot shave himself satisfactorily, after five or six trials, can have his money refunded by returning the razor.  
**J. CURLEY & BROTHER,**  
6 Warren Street.  
Price.....\$2.00 | With 2 Blades. \$3.00  
Sent by registered, prepaid mail to any part of the world on receipt of price.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS**  
Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.  
And other styles to suit all hands.  
**THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.**

**Army and Navy Uniforms**

Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms

**Oak Hall Clothing Co.,**  
95 to 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



## MONOGRAMS AND ADDRESS DIES

**ALL WORK** is done in our own factory, and is therefore given personal supervision. Our facilities for executing "Hurry Orders" are most complete, but orders received now can be given more care than if placed during our great holiday rush.

### DEMPESEY & CARROLL

WEDDING STATIONERS,  
26 WEST 23D ST., - NEW YORK.

If your stomach is deranged, try the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS** in wine or whiskey before meals.

#### BORN.

**McARTHUR.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Sunday, Nov. 20, 1898, to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 3d Inf., a daughter.

**YOUNG.**—Nov. 19, 1898, at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, to the wife of Dr. G. B. Young, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

**CALDWELL—NOBLE.**—On Nov. 23, 1898, Lieut. V. A. Caldwell, 25th U. S. Inf., and Lulu E. Noble.

**HORTON—JACKSON.**—On Thursday, Oct. 27, 1898, Mr. James D. Horton, son of Lieut. Col. S. M. Horton, U. S. A., to Mrs. Amelia Jackson.

**HOWELL—KING.**—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9, 1898, Mr. Thomas P. Howell to Alice Matilda, daughter of the late Gen. John H. King, U. S. A.

**KNOX—BOARDMAN.**—At Andover, Mass., Nov. 26, 1898, Hon. W. S. Knox, of Lawrence, Mass., to Miss Helen Boardman, sister of the late Naval Cadet W. H. Boardman, U. S. N.

**THEALL—BAYNE.**—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1898, Lieut. Elisha S. Theall, U. S. Marine Corps, to Lucy Ashby, daughter of Dr. John W. Bayne.

**TEGNER—ELDRIDGE.**—At Christ Church, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 1, 1898, Frederic May, eldest son of Chevalier Henry Tegner, of Copenhagen, Denmark, to Beatrice Stuart, daughter of Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Foreign Health Officer of the Port.

**PALMER—BIRKHIMER.**—On Monday, Nov. 21, 1898, in Christ Church Cathedral, Louisville, Edith, daughter of Capt. William E. Birkhimer, U. S. A., and granddaughter of the late Robert Vickers Welch Howard, 3d U. S. Art., to Chas. Day Palmer, Lieutenant of Artillery.

#### DIED.

**MENDENHALL.**—At Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 27, 1898, William Blair Mendenhall, an Additional Paymaster from November, 1862, to January, 1896.

**McREYNOLDS.**—At Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 25, 1898, Andrew Thomas McReynolds, formerly Captain, 9th U. S. Inf., Brevet Major, U. S. A., and Colonel, 1st N. Y. Vol. Cav.

**SAGE.**—At Lebanon, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1898, Judge George R. Sage, father of the wife of Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf.

**SARRATT.**—Suddenly, at Gaffney, S. C., on Nov. 14, 1898, A. A. Sarratt, father of 2d Lieut. E. O. Sarratt, 3d U. S. Art.

**STUART.**—On Monday, Nov. 28, at her residence, "The Dakota," New York, Lavinia Elizabeth Stuart, widow of Lieut. John Stuart, U. S. N., and daughter of the late George Field. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Heavenly Host, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at half-past one o'clock.

**TRICOICHE.**—At New York City, Nov. 11, Margaret Nest-

#### UNDERTAKERS.

**THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO.**, 241-243 West 23d St., undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors. Special attention given to hotel, hospital, steamship and suburban calls; magnificent chapels for holding funeral services upon the premises free of charge; interments in all cemeteries; equipment and service in all departments the very best. Prompt service day or night. Telephone, 14, 18th street. Cable, "Undertaker, New York."

## YOUNG HEROES OF OUR NAVY.

UNIFORM EDITION. EACH 12MO,  
CLOTH, \$1.00.

**The Hero of Erie.** (Commodore Perry). By James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "Commodore Bainbridge," etc. With 10 full-page illustrations.

In this graphic and spirited story Mr. Barnes tells of Perry's adventures as a boy on the frigate General Greene, and conducts his hero through the exciting scenes which attended the battle of Lake Erie. It is a story which illustrates the resourcefulness, energy, and dauntless courage which have characterized our naval heroes from Paul Jones to Dewey and Hobson. The book is an important addition to a series which is indispensable for American youth who wish to know the historic deeds of our navy, and at the present time the Young Heroes of our Navy Series is of peculiar interest to older readers.

**Commodore Bainbridge.** From the Gun-room to the Quarter-deck. By James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut." Illustrated by George Gibbs and Others.

**Midshipman Farragut.** By James Barnes, author of "For King or Country," etc. Illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman.

**Decatur and Somers.** By Molly Elliot Seawell, author of "Paul Jones," "Little Jarvis," etc. With 6 full-page illustrations by J. O. Davidson and Others.

**Paul Jones.** By Molly Elliot Seawell. With 8 full-page illustrations.

**Midshipman Paulding.** A True Story of the War of 1812. By Molly Elliot Seawell. With 6 full-page illustrations.

**Little Jarvis.** The story of the heroic midshipman of the frigate Constellation. By Molly Elliot Seawell. With 6 full-page illustrations.

These books are for sale by all booksellers; or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.

**D. APPLETON & CO.**

72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

**C. H. SIMPSON & CO.,**  
(Successors to H. Fossas & Co.)  
Financial Agents, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Advances Made to Officers of the Army.

## NELSON AND HIS TIMES

By Rear-Adm. Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., and Mr. H. W. Wilson,  
Author of "Ironclads in Action."

With Hundreds of Beautiful Illustrations mostly from contemporary sources, and a magnificent colored frontispiece of

Nelson Landing at Copenhagen.

Quarto, 240 pages, cloth, gilt edges, \$4.00

The name of Lord Charles Beresford is connected by every one with the British Navy, and no one is more fitted to be the biographer of one of its greatest heroes.

"Full of historical, biographical and personal matter of most pointed relation to the existing events of these days of 1898."—*Literary World*.

May be obtained from any bookseller, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of price, by

**E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,** Cooper Union, New York.

### CHICKEN

Newest Sensation for Luncheons.

Minced Chicken highly seasoned with Mexican spices and wrapped in corn husks. Unique, delightful. At grocers, half pound can mailed for 15¢ in stamps.

### TAMALE

ARMOUR PACKING CO. KANSAS CITY, MO., U.S.A.

**NORTON & CO. BANKERS,**  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

## STANDARD MILITARY BOOKS.

Designed for Forces in the Field, by Lieut. HILL, U.S.A. Vest Pocket Edition, 80 pages. Price, 75 cts.

**WAGNER'S** Organization and Tactics, Security and Information, Catechism of Outpost Duty. **BEACH'S** Manual of Military Field Engineering, and Military Map Reading.

**ROOT'S** Military Topography and Sketching. **DICKMAN'S** Translation, The Conduct of War, and Field Holder.

**SWIFT'S** War Game Simplified. **BATCHLOR'S** Infantry Fire: Its Use in Battle.

**GIDDING'S** Field Message Book. **PARKER'S** The Gatlings at Santiago.

Write for our List of Books.

**HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,**  
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,  
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



**MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,**  
Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

**FERRY'S 1898 SEED MANUAL IS FREE**  
D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

## HOISTING ENGINES

Of any size and style adapted for all kinds of work. Send for Catalogue.

**J. S. MUNDY, Newark, N. J.**

## TO OUR FRIENDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY:

Our New Green Book for 1898 and 1899 is ready—larger, fuller than last year, especially rich in articles of national and patriotic interest.

To those who have not already received it, a postal-card request will bring a copy.

If you want anything for Christmas, wedding or anniversary presents, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

Under our system all the risk is ours, not yours.

Yours to command,



**THE NEVIUS COMPANY**

33 Union Square,  
New York.

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Regulations for the National Guard of the State of Maine, Asst. Adj. Gen. Crawford, of the State of Colorado, makes the following pleasing comments: "After looking the Regulations carefully through, I desire to say that I think it is the most complete and comprehensive publication of the kind which it has been the pleasure of this office to receive. The many useful suggestions on making camp, health, etc., will be of the utmost benefit to both new and old members of the National Guard of Maine or any other State. I am pleased to acknowledge my appreciation (and the appreciation of all officers of the National Guard of Colorado, who have had a chance to examine the work) of the way in which the Regulations of Maine were gotten up and of the fund of useful and invaluable information contained in the book." The Regulations referred to were prepared last winter by Adj. Gen. Richards of Maine, and Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Inf., then on duty with the National Guard of that State.

Globe trotters who read that the troops in Camp Thomas and elsewhere turned up their noses at meat which had the refrigerator odor must have been as amused as astonished. Ships for Australia are loaded up in London with meat pies and a lot of other things that last the whole voyage, four months, until the ship returns to London. This is villainous, for the long contact of meat and pastry is apt to develop ptomaines or other critters that are not well disposed to humanity. But the meat put on in Australia and kept until the ship returns is perfectly good. However that may be every great liner that sails the ocean feeds its crowd of wealthy and fastidious passengers on the very kind of provisions that were not good enough for our Volunteers.

The Annual Report of the U. S. Infantry and Artillery School, Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th Cav., commandant, shows that the class of 1898-99 (which reported Sept. 1, 1897), was composed of 43 officers. The requirements of the war left only Maj. Augur, Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Flynn, 8th Cavalry, at the School. The recitations in military administration and international and constitutional law were completed, but the intended problems were prevented by the war. The library received the valuable gift of 948 books from Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., retired, and 269 others in addition. Five lectures were delivered in addition to the regular course. The Infantry and Cavalry School is a valuable factor in the higher education of the officer. Four pamphlets were published—"Notes on the German Army (Dickman), "Instruction in Patrolling" (Dickman), "Notes on the English Army" (Burnham) "Intervention" (Reynolds).

## Spanish War Souvenirs



**Dewey & Hobson**  
watch movements, main cases, made of steel from

**BATTLESHIP MAINE**  
with solid gold and gold filled parts. Perfect time keepers. For catalogue, price list, etc., address

**W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,**  
9 Maiden Lane, New York.

A few Special Agents Wanted.

**"TAYLOR OLD STYLE"**

is made in Philadelphia in the same way that it was made there 40 years ago. The made 40 years ago is good to-day, and this time made to-day will be good 40 years from now. No tin has the record for wearing as long and as well as Taylor's "OLD STYLE" roofing tin. You cannot build up a paying and lasting business selling an article that does not pay to buy and does not last. "TAYLOR OLD STYLE" pays because it lasts.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,  
Manufacturers,  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.



CEUTA.

The Binghamton "Republican" has decided views about this penal colony of Spain. If the ultimatum of the Americans had been rejected and we had been forced to go to war again and had taken Ceuta the world would have seen the singular spectacle of the great Mediterranean guarded by two powers which had no possessions on its shores. This was a great "if," The "Republican" says.

"Spain has a small possession over in Africa called Ceuta, and on which is situated one of the worst penal institutions ever suffered to exist. If shooting or drowning was thought to be too good for a Cuban he was transported to Ceuta to be murdered by slow torture. Thousands of Cubans were taken to that military prison, but only a few returned, or are left to return. A short time ago Blanco issued pardons for hundreds of negro criminals who were sent by Weyler from Havana, because that course seemed to be necessary to break up a secret order organized for brigandage and murder, and their return was promptly objected to by the United States Evacuation Commissioners, who acted in behalf of the Spanish and Cuban residents of the city. But no offer to pardon and return hundreds of white prisoners has been made, probably for the reason that of the thousands transported few are alive to receive pardons.

"The Moors have long menaced Ceuta, which is a notch taken out of their territory. A few years ago neighboring tribesmen besieged the Spanish forces for several days, but the Spanish Government rushed soldiers across the strait of Gibraltar and overawed the besieging force, who were not acting upon the authority of the Government of Morocco. It is hoped that a new movement to end the career of the horrible prison pen will be more successful. The Government of Morocco seems to be back of it, and perhaps the Government of Great Britain and the United States is back of the Government of Morocco.

"Ceuta is a strategic point. It is the mate to Gibraltar, being the other Pillar of Hercules. Like the rock of Gibraltar, it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. The time has probably come when Spain must part with it."

It is told how one of Sir Henry Kitchener's officers was shot above the left nipple and recovered from the wound. When his surgeon expressed wonder that the ball had not entered his heart he explained that his heart was in his boot at the time.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

When Dr. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General of the New York National Guard, testified before the President's Commission, he said: "The Sternberg Hospital, under the charge of Major Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., was in excellent condition, and the best of order prevailed. The sick were given every attention, and everything that could be done was done for them." He spoke well of the hospitals in Puerto Rico, except that the one at Ponce had only one physician to do the work of several.

Captain E. H. Plummer, 10th U. S. Inf., who was in charge of the Quartermaster's Department before Santiago, says the wagons landed were all that could be used on the roads. "The roads were so poor that sometimes we could not send wagons and mules fast enough. There were times when we worked all night. But I can't say that we could have used more wagons, because the roads were so poor, and from motives of prudence General Shafter ordered that the wagons should not go too close to the trenches."

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, testified that General Gillis had represented to him that the Government would be able to take all of its soldiers both to and from the camp by its own ships, and that the traffic of the Long Island Railroad need not be disturbed. With that understanding the railroad had consented to assist incidentally. It had made a cheaper rate for the transportation of soldiers than any other company in the country, and did so thinking that only a few soldiers who got furloughs would go home by rail. Afterward the Government insisted that the company carry much larger numbers of men than it had any desire to do. The employees of the company had responded bravely to the emergency, and five of them had died as a result of overwork for the comfort of the soldiers, although not one soldier died in transit on the trains from Camp Wikoff. At no time did the agreement with the Government prevent the Government from landing any supplies it cared to at Montauk by steamboat.

The Miller Oil Heater, advertised in another column of this number of the Army and Navy Journal, has found favor in many Army households and the Quartermaster's Department has purchased many of them for use of the troops stationed in the island of Cuba. The maker guarantees more heat from the same amount of wick exposure than can be derived from any other oil heaters.

Capt. Sigbee spoils a good story, but replaces it with another equally good, in denying, as he will in the December "Century," that his orderly entered the cabin of the Maine immediately after the explosion, made a formal salute, and reported the destruction of the ship. Had he done so he would not have been seen, for the explosion extinguished all lights and left the cabin as black as a pocket. As a matter of fact, the orderly ran into his commanding officer in a dark passage leading forward through the superstructure, and reported that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. Capt. Sigbee's story of the destruction of the ship will lose nothing, it is understood, from the simplicity of his style, the incidents being too terrible to need reinforcement from rhetoric.

Mr. R. H. Davis takes considerable upon himself, in his "Scribner" article of December, when he says that "I" and about four others were the only correspondents on San Juan Hill July 1. The "I" fills so large a portion of Mr. Davis's horizon that he finds it difficult to see anything else. Our own correspondent, Capt. Marcotte, who was there, reports that as a rule, every organization had its member of the "press gang" during the battles of San Juan, each of whom can with propriety say "I saw the indomitable Remington and believe we were the only ones on the firing line."

Mr. Davis rightly refers to the "coffee cooling" correspondents, but his high when putting the number at sixty, that is, all the correspondents other than himself and his four (named) correspondents. Capt. Marcotte says: "I saw Mr. Davis many times, but he apparently failed to see or hear the humming of the four Gatling guns, although he came near tripping over one, on the occasion of his brief visit to the Rough Riders on the evening of July 10. As a whole, the correspondents did their duty without flinching, and do not deserve the treatment Mr. Davis is submitting them to by his remarks simply because they were too much occupied to waste time 'grandstand playing.'"

The Topocan brand of butter advertised by Messrs. Simpson, McIntire & Co., of Boston, is hermetically sealed in tins for Army and Navy use. As it has been packed in this style since 1877 its quality has been fully tested and its superiority to other brands packed in this manner is proven by the medals awarded for it at nine different expositions, including the Chicago Fair of 1893. The butter is so packed that it can be shipped to any part of the world and is especially adapted for use in the tropical and semi-tropical climates of our new possessions.



Fits Perfectly,  
Wears Well,  
Absolute Comfort.

For Men, Women and Children.

Made in all sizes, all weights, with finest possible finish.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue giving name of our agents in your city.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Company NEW YORK

Main Retail Store 16 West 23d St. Branches: 144 Broadway 248 W. 125th St.



All artistic men are not painters—just as many are tailors, and the clothing we make goes to prove we have them in our employ.

The correct thing for dress wear is the soft, black vicuna for coat and vest, with striped trousering, suit to order \$20.00. Overcoat of an extra fine kersey and melton, \$20.00, satin lined. They are exceptional value. We give present and future protection. A year's guarantee or money back.

Samples Mailed Free. Uniforms a Specialty.

ARNHEIM, BROADWAY and 9th ST.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.

Top-o-can Brand.

Best Butter Made in this Country.

Indispensable in hot Climates.

Packed at the Creamery, fresh from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 lb. (net weight) sealed tins.

SIMPSON, MCINTIRE & CO., Proprietors, BOSTON, MASS.

JAMES MOORE, JR., New York Agent.

WHITMAN SADDLES.



Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and military organizations. Illustrated Whitman Saddle Co. Catalogue sent free, giving all existing styles and qualities of saddles and equestrian goods generally. Bark & McIlhock, 106 Chambers Street, N. Y.

Highland

Evaporated Cream

—UNSWEETENED—

Is pure milk—evaporated to a creamy consistence and sterilized. Keeps perfectly in the severest climates. It has attained and deserves a world wide reputation. It fills perfectly every demand for rich and wholesome milk.

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.

U. S. Commissary Dept. Uses Millions of Cans in Army and Navy.



O'Neill's

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

NEW YORK

Buy your Christmas Gifts in New York!

AT O'NEILL'S. You'll find here everything that is new and appropriate for a Christmas Gift, and sold at a price that will enable you to be more generous, perhaps, than you anticipated.

Lamps, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, Leather Goods, Jewelry, Fine Furniture, Cut Glass, Fancy China, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Cameras, Fine Furs, Jackets, etc., etc.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

If You Cannot Come to New York

to do your Christmas shopping, send for a copy of our handsome little booklet, "A Few Suggestions." It will help you not only to select the most suitable gifts for souvenirs, but will also allow you to exercise discrimination in the matter of cost.

WE MAIL IT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St., N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTES CLAIMS Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, 3 years in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, since atty.

HOTELS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"HOTEL WALTON"

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ENTIRELY FIRE PROOF. 500 ROOMS.

STAFFORD & WHITAKER, Proprietors.

GEO. W. SWETT, Manager, former address, Hotel Chamberlain, Fortess Monroe, Va. SPECIAL RATES TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. THE CHAMBERLIN,

FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Summer rates \$3.00 per day or \$17.50 per week and upwards.

Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.

ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Headquarters: Adjoints Fort Monroe ARMY AND NAVY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

4th Ave. 32d to 33d Sts., New York.

American Plan \$2.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters. Wm. H. Earle, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly furnished and repainted. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

H. C. BURCH, Manager.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Broadway and 42d Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition.

N. B. BARRY, PROP.

Windsor Hotel 5th Ave., 40th & 47th Sts., New York.

American and European Plan. Special rates to the Army and Navy. WARRREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall St., New York.

Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

THE PIERREPOINT, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY. SEAMAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS.



Some time ago the correspondent of the London "Graphic" in Egypt gave a rather breezy account of the performance of the 5-inch breech-loading Howitzer in action. "Unless all 'stand clear' when this gun is fired, the recoil, in spite of the 'drag shoes,' will impolitely knock the loaders over. So abominably does the Howitzer kick that it positively jumps on its own account backwards a distance of five yards, even with 'drag shoes'—a brake like those used on wagons—while without 'drag shoes' it runs back from twenty-five to thirty yards. When firing at a range of 1,500 yards, 50 per cent. of the rounds should drop within a space of twenty-three yards. The weight of a gun and carriage is, roughly speaking, about twelve hundredweight, and it makes good practice up to 3,000 yards. At this distance a Lyddite shell last June ground a sham fort to powder, though the walls were 3 feet thick. Their shells weigh fifty pounds, are made of steel, and filled with Lyddite. The 'bore' is 49 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter. Each Howitzer is drawn by six horses, and the same number are harnessed to the ammunition wagon—just as in the case of the artillery, only the latter have their detachment of nine men mounted."

The ballistic data given in Gen. Flagler's report show that the muzzle velocity expected with the American 3.2-inch field gun is 1,685 feet with 1 pound of smokeless powder in the 1897 model and 1.15 pounds in earlier models. For the 3.6-inch field gun the muzzle velocity is 1,540 feet; 5-inch, 1,830 feet; 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch, 2,250 feet. The field mortar has 700 feet, 7-inch Howitzer, 1,100 feet; 12-inch mortar, 1,325 feet, and 12-inch C. I. mortar, 1,200 feet.

Press reports say that the withdrawal of the troops from the Western Departments has led to a sullen feeling among the Indians and activity among medicine men eager for notoriety.

Mr. H. V. Boynton draws a striking picture of Chickamauga in 1863 with its thousands of wounded men living on hard tack and bacon on one side and cornbread and bacon on the other and Chickamauga in 1898 with men complaining if they did not have Pullman cars to travel in, objecting to a march of four or six miles and demanding delicacies for the sick. He says: "This is probably the first war in history where a spoiled quarter of beef in a war camp, or a tainted lot of bacon, or a load of wilted potatoes, was made the subject of telegraphic and editorial comment in sheets claiming to be prominent newspapers of a land."

Surgeon P. A. Lovering, U. S. N., discusses the condition of the wounded as it would be in various stations on the Oregon when in action and describing the difficulties presented by narrow passages and small openings, concludes that "the conditions on a modern man-of-war in time of action will not materially differ from those on the battlefield where those seriously wounded must wait until the battle is over or a temporary lull occurs." Surgeons are sharp critics of naval constructors, and Surgeon Lovering tells us that the ammunition passages of the Oregon are so ill ventilated that he does not think it "possible for men to endure the wretched conditions in these passages for more than an hour and be capable of effective work." The citadel or amidship section of the berth deck had to be abandoned on the

passage to Mexico, the temperature there averaging 108° F., while the air outside was only 87° F. This was improved afterward. In the fire and engine rooms the temperature rises sometimes to 130° F., but they are well ventilated.

The statistics of coal production by all countries show that in this important adjunct to naval power Spain is one of the most dependent of all nations. In 1896 she produced 1,853,000 tons and imported 1,818,000 tons, making her home production only one-half of her consumption in time of peace. Other nations which import coal are France, 9,039,000 tons; Italy, 4,062,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 4,890,000 tons; Canada, 2,361,000 tons; Russia, 2,327,000 tons, and Sweden, 2,050,000 tons. Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, New South Wales, the United States and Japan are exporters of fuel. It is a remarkable fact that the cost of coal at the mine was in that year only \$1.10 in the United States, as against \$1.25 in Great Britain and \$1.48 in Germany.

The English yacht builders do not seem to favor the use of aluminum as much as Americans. It is stated that a firm of Essen, Germany, will supply nickel steel plates for Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup hunter Shamrock. These plates, it is said, will be employed below the water line, but the upper part and the fittings of the yacht will be of aluminum. The German order has been denied but not the use of steel in the hull.

From Berlin comes the very doubtful story that the French have kept a German soldier captured in 1870-71 a close prisoner at Saïda Algeria.

IN BOTH STORES.

## BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

50 INCH BLACK CHEVIOT,  
55c. per yard.  
Unusual Value.

Black Dress Lengths for the Holidays  
in great variety,  
from \$3.00 upward per pattern.

## JAMES MCCREERY & CO.

Broadway and 11th St.,  
Twenty-Third St.,  
NEW YORK.

### THE BUCKEYE CAMERA.

FOR FILMS OR PLATES.  
MAY BE LOADED IN DAYLIGHT.  
Practicable, Compact, Portable.  
For Films only. For both Films and Plates.  
3½x½ Buckeye, \$8.00. With one holder, \$9.00.  
4½x Buckeye, \$12.00. With one holder, \$16.00.  
The Metacarb, the most powerful developer known.  
We recommend the NEW AMERICAN FILMS for Hand-Camera work.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR ALL, an elementary text-book.  
Price: paper, 25c.; postage, 3c.

Catalogue of all kinds of cameras and all requisites for photography Free mailed on application.

We recommend Climax Dry Plates. They are quick and reliable.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, NEW YORK.  
45, 47 and 49 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

### A \$7.00 Book of Eugene Field's Poems

Illustrated by thirty-two of the World's Greatest Artists

#### GIVEN FREE

to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscriptions as low as \$1.00 will entitle the donor to this handsome volume of selections of Field's best and most representative works.

But for the noble contribution of the artists this book could not have been manufactured for less than \$7.00.

The Fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood.

Address: EUGENE FIELD MONUMENT SOUVENIR FUND, (Also at Book Stores) 180 Monroe St., Chicago. If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts.

Get this Journal, as Adv. is inserted as our contribution.

WALTER EARLE  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR  
No. 311, Tremont Building  
BOSTON.

### "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

## CROWN..... Crab Apple Blossoms

is everything that you'd expect to find in a perfume for refined and gentle folk.

CROWN PERFUMERY CO., London, Paris.

You can buy lamps that will suit you.

### "MILLER" LAMPS

give perfect satisfaction. No other lamp so good. All styles to select from. See them. If not for sale by Lamp Dealers come to our store. Write for catalogue. Nothing more appropriate for Wedding and Holiday gifts. We also make Fine Brass and Onyx Parlor Tables.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.,

Manufacturers, Established 1844,  
32 and 30 West Broadway, New York.

A Miller oil heater is a comfort in cool weather. A quick heat, No smoke, Automatic extinguisher, Safe.

## New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.  
ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres.  
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.  
WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RELICS  
AND MILITARY GOODS. Send for circular.  
BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## Arnold Constable & Co. Cloaks and Suits.

Kersey and Cheviot Fur-Trimmed Top  
Coats, Cloth Jackets, Velour Coats and Capes,  
Braided and Fur-Trimmed.  
Plain and Embroidered Cloth Capes,  
Opera Capes.

### Rich Furs.

Russian Sable, Seal, Otter, Mink, Chinchilla  
and Persian Lamb. Trimming Furs.

Fur Capes, Jackets, Collarettes and Muffs.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

### SCHOOLS.

#### St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium.

MISS ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

#### LINDEN HALL SEMINARY.

A Boarding School for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe and thorough home school, non-sectarian in character. Pupils received at any time. 1898 year begins Sept. 21, 1898. Rev. C. L. Moeen, Pres.; Chas. D. Kreider, A. R. Head Master, Litzitz, Pa.

#### MONT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY.

For Young Ladies. Wheeling, W. Va.  
References given by Army Officers.

#### MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY

A much larger standing army is now rendered necessary, and as West Point cannot supply the officers, they will be selected largely from graduates of the best private military schools.

Col. Heyl, U. S. Army Inspector General.

In his report for 1897, says: "The MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY still maintains its place as the leading military institution of the country, outside of West Point. It is the most complete and thorough school of the kind I have ever inspected."

"The military department of the MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY stands pre-eminently without a peer among all of its class."—Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. Army Inspector, report to War Department, 1894. For catalogue and other information address Col. J. SUMNER ROGERS, Sup't., Orchard Lake, Mich.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS,  
BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND,  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
W. Stokes Kirk, 1627 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

### Do you want to Breathe and Live in PURE AIR?

Pure Air is an essential to good health and happiness. As good food, good plumbing and other modern sanitary surroundings.

Pure Air is only obtained by good ventilation.

The "Star" Ventilator ventilates better than any other.

The "Star" Ventilator is absolutely storm proof.

The "Star" Ventilator is honestly built on scientific principles.

Send for Illustrated Circulars, Free.

517 ARCH ST. PHILA.

MERCHANT & CO., Inc.

Sole Manufacturers



## Stern Bros.

direct attention to their  
Recent Importations of

### Paris Lingerie

containing  
many exclusive novelties  
not heretofore shown, in

Matinees,  
Night Robes,  
Corset Covers,  
Pantalons,  
Petticoats,

And in addition  
an exceptionally large and  
choice collection of

### Silk Petticoats

imported and their own manufacture  
for street and evening wear.

West Twenty-third and  
Twenty-second Streets,  
New York.

Buy China and Glass Right

## THE HALL-MARK OF GOOD TASTE HIGGINS & SEITER

Out-of-town residents, wishing to purchase china and glass at 1/4 less than elsewhere, so by the aid of our 220-page beautifully illustrated catalogue, No. 97, which we mail on request.

59  
NEW YORK.  
Carmine Street,  
MEMORIAL TABLETS.  
Illustrated Hand-Book by mail free.



averaging  
37° F. This  
engine rooms  
but they are

countries show  
over Spain in  
In 1896 she  
18,000 tons,  
of her con-  
82,000 tons;  
361,000 tons;  
Wales, the  
uel. It is a  
mine was in  
against \$1.30

to favor the  
s stated that  
steel plates  
Shamrock  
w the water  
f the yacht  
been denied

ry that the  
1 in 1870-71

OS.

their

rs,

ONS,

ticcoats,

s

uufacture

and

ts,

ss Right

MARK

ASTE

ETER

g to purcha

elsewhere,

autifully

o mail on

The contest for the title and estates of the eccentric Duke of Portland has reached a situation that is genuinely dramatic. It hinges absolutely upon the question whether a coffin which was interred as containing the remains of T. C. Druce will be found to be filled with bricks or human remains. This is a penny dreadful situation, but also a real one and the Chancellor of the diocese of London, sitting in the Consistory Court in St. Paul's Cathedral, has made an order requiring the opening of the grave of the late T. C. Druce in Highgate Cemetery. In accordance with this ruling the faculty issued the necessary order. Time is allowed for appeal, but the question has been considered by two courts, the grave is guarded by judicial order and the day will probably come when it will be opened and the fortunes of the Druces will rise or fall with a glance into a coffin.

In a dinner speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., Adml. Schley said: "It was Cervera's intention to escape the previous night, he said, but that night the Spanish blockhouses

had been burned, and Cervera had an idea that the Cubans were signalling to the American fleet that he was about to escape, and he tried to fool the Americans by staying in the river until morning." He said he had told some of the Spanish officers in Puerto Rico that the reason Spain had failed was due to four errors: First, in believing soldiers could fight who had not been fed; second, in believing in vigilance when there had been no sleep; third, in believing that soldiers could be loyal when they had not been paid, and, fourth, in talking too much.

It is not often that a swindler masquerades as a West Point cadet. In New Haven last week a man dressed in gray drank with Yale students and forged the indorsement of one of them to a check. He gave his name as Lee and pretended to be a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and a cadet at the Military Academy.

A German statistician estimates that in a year there is a daily average of 3,651 sailing vessels at sea, with 44,

Do you read the National Guard news in

## The Evening Post?

It is regular and absolutely reliable.

800 men in their crews. Every day, also, 1,504 steamships, with crews numbering 53,268 men and 32,545 passengers are afloat on the Atlantic. This makes a daily average for the year of 5,155 vessels and 130,727 persons spread over the whole Atlantic surface.

When the National Society of New England Women gave the 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineers a dinner on their return from Puerto Rico, grace was said by their minister, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford.

## The Club Cocktails

Manhattan,  
Martini, Whiskey,  
Holland Gin,  
Tom Gin, Vermouth,  
and York.

For the Yacht.  
For the Sea Shore.  
For the Mountains.  
For the Fishing Party.  
For the Camping Party.  
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete  
without them.

Sold by all Druggists  
and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.  
And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.



## KENWOOD SLEEPING BAGS . . .

ARE BETTER THAN ARMY  
BLANKETS.

The soldier in camp who sleeps in a  
**Kenwood Bag**  
does not suffer from cold and runs  
much less risk of sickness.

We will send you, expressage prepaid,  
4 lb. Woolen Bag and Canvas Cover \$6.00  
7 lb. " " " " 8.00

A postal brings you our Illustrated  
Booklet and samples.

THE KENWOOD MILLS,  
Albany, N. Y.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIP-  
MENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc.  
Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut  
or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.


349 and 351 W. 20th St., NEW YORK CITY.

## Pach Bros.,

935 BROADWAY, New York  
Cor. 22d Street.

## Photographers

Ivory Miniatures, Carbons,  
Crayons and Pastels.



# Yale

## MIXTURE

FOR

# Christmas

Ladies, this jar, containing a pound of Yale Mixture, will prove as acceptable a Christmas present as any. It is really a very attractive and permanently useful ornament—for the library—den—or student's room. The cover is made to hold sponge (or apple), to keep the tobacco always moist and in perfect smoking condition. Every one knows how good Yale Mixture is. There is nothing better—it smokes cool, sweet, does not bite the tongue, and is fragrant and pleasant in the house.

Ladies should encourage Pipe-smoking—as it is economical! You can buy this jar (400 pipefuls in it) at any first-class Tobacco store for \$2.00. 400 cigars would cost \$60.00. Pure, natural tobacco like "Yale," smoked in a pipe, is the best smoke of all, and never fails to satisfy!

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, - \$253,786,437.66.

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN, Supt. Maritime Dept., Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

## EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD  
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00  
INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00  
WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS  
Revised Edition.

## Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1895.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

## NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30

Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.  
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

The criticisms on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal are full of instruction, and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the Army and National Guard.

## Dueber-Hampden

Up to Date...

## American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch Movement as well as Case, is manufactured.

The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world.

The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for Ladies' wear. Htg. or O. P. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company.

Address for Catalogue, with Illustrations of Watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,  
Canton, Ohio.

## Light Your Drill Hall

with FRANK'S REFLECTORS. For gas, electric or combination.

Specified by leading architects and used for lighting armories everywhere.

Book of light and estimate free for the asking.

I. P. FRANK, 551 Pearl St., New York.

TELEPHONE 800 FRANKLIN.



REGULATION OFFICER'S BOOT.

Fine French calfskin, stiff leg, \$10.00

Finer quality, same style, 12.00

Same boot, tan calf, 12.00

## WILLIAMS'

## SHAVING STICK



Williams' Soaps sold everywhere, but sent by mail if your dealer does not supply you.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts.  
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts.  
Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.  
Swiss Violet Shaving Cream, 50 cts.  
Jockey Cream (Toilet) Soap, 15 cts.

Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 Round Cakes, 1 lb. each. Enquiries also for toilet. Trial cake for 10c. mailings.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,

LONDON, GLASTONBURY, CONN. BOSTON  
24 GREAT RUSSELL ST. W.C. 181 CLARENCE ST.



## HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

## SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, MILITARY GOODS.

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.

768 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, one door below 9th St.

## BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.

## MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Officers' Swords, Belts, Campaign Hats, Leggings, Shoulder Straps, Caps, etc.

Dress and Undress Coats, Trousers, Overcoats.

Illustrated Catalogue for 1898 sent upon request.

W. A. RAYMOLD,

99 FOURTH AVENUE, Bet. 11th and 12th Sts., NEW YORK CITY.

One of the best Recommendations for

THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S



## COLD OIL PACKINGS

EXPANSION

Is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil. Send for catalogue to

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.

## PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Our policies embrace features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Send for information. No obligation imposed.

THE BROWN HOISTING AND CONVEYING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O.

MACHINERY FOR HANDLING COAL AND ORE.

## CRANES

ELECTRIC, STEAM AND HAND POWER CRANES OVERHEAD TRAM RAILS

## LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS, ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

## Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...

SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for particulars.

OCCUPIES A COMMANDING POSITION.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT.

## SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking Tobacco throughout the world. The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown in North Carolina.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. The American Tobacco Co., Successors.

## RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS, FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS, 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,  
Well known to Army Officers for the past 21 years.  
**UNIFORMS.**

## GUN POWDER...

Military Powder of all grades and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles

Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

"THE TORPEDO BOAT DAVIS, constructed at the Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works, at Portland, Oregon, on her trial trip, made an average speed of 23 1/2 knots an hour. This was one knot more than contract speed. The revolutions averaged 362."

## THE ENGINE FORGINGS AND SHAFTING

FOR THIS BOAT WERE MANUFACTURED BY

THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Branch Offices: No. 100 Broadway New York No. 421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. No. 1483 Marquette Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

RIDABOCK & CO., 141 Grand St., (near Broadway.) NEW YORK CITY.

ARMY OFFICERS' Undress Caps, Campaign Hats, Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts, Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

## ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

ORIGINAL  
BUDWEISER  
FAUST

MUENCHENER  
PALE LAGER  
ANHEUSER



On sale at the various Post Exchanges, Officers' Clubs and Navy Storekeepers, also on all Pullman and Wagner Cars, Ocean and Lake Steamers, and at all First-Class Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Bars.



## LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.



MILITARY, BLASTING & SPORTING POWDERS.  
GUN COTTON  
AN ELECTRICAL  
BLASTING APPARATUS.

New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver